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West Germany at Crossroads

Hesse Election Blurs Future Course of National Politics

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BONN — Voters in the state of Hesse, one of the most important and closely scrutinized elections in the country, have cast a pall of uncertainty over the future course of West German politics.

Opposition Resumes Bonn Coalition Talks

BONN — West Germany's three center-right opposition parties resumed negotiations Monday night on a new coalition to remove Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat, despite their severe setback Sunday in the Hesse state election.

But the fourth round of talks between the conservative opposition and the liberal Free Democrats, who quit Mr. Schmidt's left-liberal government on Sept. 17, did not dispel the political uncertainty in Bonn.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the former foreign minister, whose Free Democratic Party suffered its worst defeat with just 3.1 percent of the vote in Hesse, said Monday after a heated meeting of party leaders: "We still aim to elect a new chancellor on Friday."

Rebel Deputies
 Six Free Democratic deputies called in separate statements for his resignation, saying that they and others would not vote in the Bundestag, the lower house, to replace Mr. Schmidt with Helmut Kohl, leader of the Christian Democratic Union.

The Christian Social Union, the Christian Democrats' Bavarian-based sister party, whose 52 votes are essential to Mr. Kohl's bid for power, demanded that Mr. Genscher guarantee that at least

40 of the 53 Free Democrat deputies would vote for the new coalition.

But if all Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union members support Mr. Kohl on Friday, then only 23 Free Democrat votes will be needed for a majority.

Mr. Kohl said that the negotiations were running on schedule and could last all night before the parties decided at separate meetings Tuesday whether to endorse an agreement.

"As the person immediately concerned, I will not go into the vote on Friday unless I can confidently expect to be elected," he said.

Mr. Schmidt renewed his appeal Monday night for an all-party accord to call an immediate general election to resolve the Bonn government crisis.

He said in a television interview that the Hesse vote had showed that the Free Democrat deputies sent to Bonn in 1980 had "no mandate for a midterm switch."

Free Democrat sources said that the catastrophic outcome of the Hesse election had further weakened support for Mr. Genscher's course in the party.

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, who until Sept. 17 was Mr. Genscher's leading deputy at the Foreign Ministry, said that the Free Democrats

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

tion, the so-called Greens, holds the power balance between the country's two major parties. Germans have a big, frightening word for this realignment that evokes the Weimar Republic: *Unregierbarkeit*, or ungovernability.

Polls Proved Wrong

Converted by the collapse of Mr. Schmidt's coalition into a referendum on national politics, the Hesse vote had been expected to confirm the Christian Democrats' commanding countrywide lead over the chancellor's Social Democrats, whose popularity has been sapped during 13 years in power. Polls had put the Christian Democrats tantalizingly close to an absolute majority of seats in the 110-member state legislature.

Instead, in a high turnout, the

NEWS ANALYSIS

Christian Democrats took only 45.6 percent of the vote and 52 seats, while Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats — leaping almost 10 percentage points over opinion-poll forecasts — cornered 42.8 percent and 49 seats. Ratifying its claim to be the country's third political force, the radical-populist Green protest movement won 8 percent of the vote, and 9 seats; the party the Greens have displaced, the Free Democrats, sank to an all-time low of 3.1 percent, and no seats.

Mr. Schmidt, who had summoned the people of Hesse to punish the Free Democrats for quitting his government on Sept. 17, was reaffirmed Sunday as the most popular politician in the nation. He carried the discredited Hesse Social Democrat machine to something resembling a triumph.

By the same token, his opponents — Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, head of the Free Democrats — were denied a mandate for their proposed new coalition in Bonn. The conservative Frankfurt Allgemeine, no friend of Mr. Schmidt, called the vote a "catastrophe" for the Christian Democrats and "devastating" for the Free Democrats.

Party Survival in Doubt

The severest judgment was meted out to the Free Democrats, whose survival as a party is now open to question. Mr. Genscher says the Free Democrats are "condemned" to go forward with their plans to help vote Mr. Kohl into office on Friday. The party's left wing, which beatifiedly opposes this move, has no realistic alternative that will guarantee the organization's existence.

Acceptance of Mr. Schmidt's call for an all-party pact to dissolve parliament now and to hold elections could mean the extinction of the Free Democrats as a national political organization if, as in Hesse, they slid below the 5-percent barrier needed for parliamentary representation.

Ironically, however, the Hesse vote was also a reversal for Mr. Genscher's arch political foe, Franz Josef Strauss, the leader of the Christian Democrats' independent Bavarian sister party. Mr. Strauss has argued that the Bonn alliance with the Free Democrats is unnecessary, since the Christian Democrats are now capable of winning a nationwide majority.

The Christian Democrats' 45.6-percent showing in Hesse undercuts Mr. Strauss's thesis, suggesting strongly that coalition-building is still imperative to govern in West Germany. Meetings Monday and Tuesday will show whether Mr. Strauss limits his demands on the humbled Free Democrats, permitting them to contemplate a permanent role in the government.

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An Italian soldier was watched by three Palestinian children on Monday as he took over patrol duty in the rubble of the Sabra refugee camp in West Beirut, the scene of a massacre this month.

Israeli Soldiers Looted, Vandalized Homes and Shops in West Beirut

By J. Michael Kennedy
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — Osama Khaladi, a professor of biochemistry at the American University Hospital, calls it a small price to pay in war.

His family is alive and safe, while others are dead. And it is only a matter of time before he can move back into his apartment.

He and his wife went back to the apartment Sunday to survey the damage of war — in this case to see what had been carried away by Israeli soldiers.

"They looted art books. They took a shotgun and a rifle, which was to be expected," Mr. Khaladi said. "They looted a number of ancient pots. We had a plumber in the house doing repairs and they took a lot of pipes."

"They took a lot of stainless steel cooking pots and my electric drills. They took a lot of my wife's

clothes, perfumes, toiletries, a hot curler, hair brushes.

"They took my lecture notes, books and clothes, put them on the floor and defecated on them. They broke raw eggs on the pile."

The looting and vandalizing of the Khaladi apartment was stopped only after Malcolm Kerr, the president of American University, intervened. He went to the apartment with Mr. Khaladi's wife, Samia, and asked the Israelis to stop.

Why was their home trashed and looted? As far as the Khaladis are concerned, it is in the same building that housed the Palestine Research Center, an organization funded by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Khaladis said the research center was not damaged nearly as badly as his apartment. And his story of looting and vandalism is

but one of many coming to light in Beirut.

The Israelis said they were conducting searches for weapons as they moved from house to house before leaving West Beirut on Sunday.

Throughout the week, however, Israeli trucks loaded with household appliances and furniture were seen driving south toward Israel. And the looting has not been restricted to home furnishings. Cars, for example, have been loaded onto flatbed trucks and taken off, presumably to Israel.

No one knows the extent of the looting since the Israelis entered the predominantly Moslem sector of Beirut on Sept. 15, the day after Bashir Gemayel, the president-elect, was assassinated. The Rivera Hotel, where the Israelis set up their command post, has not been

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Peace Force Moves Into Beirut Camps

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — French and Italian troops of the multinational peace-keeping force began to deploy Monday inside the Palestinian refugee camps on the southern outskirts of West Beirut despite the continued token presence of Israeli troops at the port and airport, which has kept U.S. marines from landing.

Palestinian residents gave the French and Italians a warm welcome, some with tears in their eyes, as the first patrols spread out in the filthy, twisting streets of Sabra and Chatila camps where hundreds of civilians were massacred Sept. 16 to 18.

The last troops of the French and Italian contingents arrived Monday, bringing the total presence in West Beirut to roughly 2,200. The State Department announced Monday that 1,200 U.S. marines would take up positions at Beirut's international airport, probably beginning Wednesday.

Israeli military spokesmen said Sunday that the army would officially complete its withdrawal from the western sector by Wednesday and from "all of Beirut," including the Christian eastern sector, by the end of the week.

Italy's ambassador, Franco Lucifora, said that the French and Italians had decided to go ahead with the deployment of their forces at the urging of Lebanon's new president, Amin Gemayel, who was anxious for a demonstration of the peacekeeping force's presence in the camps.

The ambassador said that the decision was made "en route" Monday morning after a meeting of the three Western ambassadors and representatives of the Lebanese Army under the chairmanship of President Gemayel.

A French Army spokesman said that two companies of paratroopers, or roughly 240 men, established themselves inside the camps early Monday afternoon and that the rest of the French contingent would deploy there on Tuesday. Another 100 to 200 Italian para-

troopers also took up positions in the camp Monday.

Meanwhile, the fate of residents in the camps appeared to be in question as local press reports said that the Lebanese government hoped to reduce the number of Palestinian civilians in Lebanon from its present estimated 500,000 to as few as 50,000.

The first meeting of the Lebanese

Israeli commander in Lebanon says he had no "specific information" on a massacre. Page 2.

nese government-appointed committee looking into the massacres was held Monday. The army prosecutor, Assad Jaman, appealed to the Lebanese and international relief workers to provide evidence. He said that he would begin taking witnesses' testimony Tuesday.

The government investigation was ordered by President Gemayel, who has promised a thorough inquiry into the massacres despite the almost certain involvement of members of militias belonging to his own Christian forces.

1,200 U.S. Marines Due

The State Department said Monday that 1,200 U.S. marines would be deployed at Beirut airport as part of the peacekeeping force, Reuters reported from Washington. A spokesman said that he expected the marines to take up their positions Wednesday.

Late last week, the Pentagon said that it expected only about 800 marines to go into Beirut, but the State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, said Monday that 400 more would be landed because of the size of the airport area the U.S. force is to guard.

"I would not attach any huge significance to the increase in the size of the force, he added. He said the United States did not expect an Israeli presence "of any significance" to remain anywhere in Beirut as the U.S. force moved in.

Yom Kippur Observed

Israel observed Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, on Monday. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv. Radios and television sets were silenced until sundown, and newspapers did not appear.



Helmut Kohl, leader of the West German Christian Democratic Union, inviting Alfred Dregger, the party's national vice chairman, to sit beside him Monday at the party talks in Bonn.

Frankfurt Share Prices Plummet; Mark Plunges to a 13-Month Low

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — Prices on the Frankfurt stock exchange took what bankers said was the sharpest tumble on record and the Deutsche mark plummeted to a 13-month low against the dollar after the election in Hesse state Sunday showed political uncertainty.

Only 10 days ago Frankfurt recorded one of the strongest stock market rallies in recent years, following news of the collapse of the local Democratic-led coalition that had held power for 13 years.

That surge reflected hopes by investors that a new conservative government would effect measures, such as support for Bonn's beleaguered nuclear energy program, tax relief for industry and cuts in social welfare programs, that would offer some respite from the country's recession.

Frankfurt-based bank officials said Monday's stock market plunge reflected investor fears that the electoral defeat in Hesse of the Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats, the alliance that hopes to form a new government in Bonn, was a harbinger of further political uncertainty that might drive an upswing.

Highlighting those fears, bankers reported heavy selling of construction, telecommunications and

utility shares. The shares prices of Hoechst, a large construction company, and Rheinelektira, a major utility, dropped about 20 Deutsche marks (\$7.90) each. Shares of Philipp Holzmann, another construction company, and Heidelberger Zement, a building materials supplier, dropped 12 DM.

The Commerzbank share index sank 25.2 points to 684.9, a drop described by the bank's analysts as the sharpest since World War II.

"Total insecurity reigns," an official at a major commercial bank observed.

He said the uncertainty was fed by what investors interpreted as a strengthening of the Social Democratic Party's left wing in Sunday's elections. The party's left wing favors socialist economic policies, including government control of industrial investment. That insecurity, he said, was further nurtured by the strong performance of the Greens, a party of ecologists and pacifists that favors a no-growth economic policy.

In heavy trading on Frankfurt's currency exchange, the value of the dollar climbed to 2,520 marks, its highest level since August 1981, from 2,514.5 Friday. The rise came despite intervention by the Bundesbank, the central bank, which sold \$65.4 million, its largest inter-

vention in nearly a year, to support the mark.

The Bundesbank also intervened to support bond prices, purchasing paper totaling about 137 million DM, to ease similar pressure on the bond market.

Yen and French Franc Fall

The dollar also surged against other major currencies, setting highs against the yen and the French franc, Reuters reported.

In Tokyo, the dollar rose to its highest level in more than five years, closing at 268.40 yen, up from 266.15 in New York late Friday. Traders ascribed the dollar's strength partly to lingering jitters from Friday's report by Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Japan's largest commercial bank, that it had lost about \$37 million in foreign exchange trading conducted without permission by an employee in Singapore. Another factor was the approach of Japan's Sept. 30 settlement date.

In Paris, the dollar surged to a record 7.1775 francs, compared with about 7.10 Friday. Dealers cited the general strong demand for the dollar.

Partly reflecting the strength of the dollar, gold prices continued to slump. On the Commodity Exchange in New York, gold for delivery this month was settled at \$404.60, down \$11.70 from Friday.



VISITOR — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain acknowledged well-wishers Monday following consultations with Hong Kong's political leaders. Story, Page 4.

New York City Rediscovered Melting Pot Role

Old Dream Attracts New Wave of Immigrants From Asia and Americas

By Dena Kleiman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More so today than at any time since the early part of this century, when boatloads of Irish, Italians and East Europeans spilled onto the city's shores, New York is a city of immigrants.

Beginning 17 years ago with a loosening in the federal immigration law, the latest surge of foreigners from virtually every nation has reached dimensions not seen since the last great wave of immigration ended in the 1920s, federal immigration records show.

More than one million immigrants now live in New York City. According to the Immigration and

Naturalization Service, there are more than 650,000 immigrants here legally and the city estimates there are 750,000 others here illegally.

The heaviest influxes are from Central and South America, the Caribbean, Italy, the Soviet Union, India, China and Korea, a complex mix that includes wealthy newcomers whose high visibility often obscures the traditional immigrant force, those who come here with only a dream and a willingness to struggle.

This new surge is altering the city's ethnic texture, revitalizing many of its neighborhoods and reaffirming something about the city many may have thought was

long lost — that despite the fiscal crisis, crime statistics and other drawbacks, the rage-to-riches promise of New York that attracted generations of immigrants is still very much alive.

"The word has leaked out," said Frank Vardy, who analyzes immigration for the city's Planning Commission. "You can make a living in this city, and you might even make it big."

All over New York, immigrants are making their mark. And nowhere is this presence more apparent than in the new ethnic outposts that have sprouted in recent years, taking over where Little Italy, Chinatown, the Lower East

Side and other immigrant nurturing grounds of the past left off.

Of these, perhaps none is more an epitome of the whole city's new ethnic landscape than Elmhurst, Queens. It is the city's most ethnically diverse neighborhood, a true melting pot where 20,000 immigrants from more than 110 countries live in the shadow of the elevated Flushing subway line, and where every day a trip to the cleaners, a stop at the post office or a wait for the bus becomes an important step in that complicated mosaic involved in becoming an American.

Elmhurst is the kind of place where the local grocer is Korean, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

INSIDE

■ Britain's Labor Party approved, after a tumultuous debate in Blackpool, a measure designed to purge key members of its extreme left wing in the hope of improving its chances to win the next general elections. Page 4.

■ Chinese-Soviet relations, said Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, may improve, but he added that Moscow is the main threat to peace and improved ties are far off. Page 5.

■ The highly sophisticated, multimillion-dollar satellites launched by the Pentagon to gather weather data critical for U.S. military and intelligence operations have been virtually inoperable for at least the last 17 months, U.S. military and civilian officials say. Page 4.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher, second from right, leader of the Free Democrats, discussing the outcome of the Hesse election Monday in Bonn with party officials Günter Verheugen, left, secretary-general; Gerhart Baum, right; and Horst-Jürgen Lohmann, Free Democrat leader in Bremen.



Petra Kelly, left, the chairwoman of the Greens, at a news conference Monday in Bonn after the environmental party won nine seats and 8 percent of the vote in elections in the state of Hesse.

West Germans Are at Crossroads

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happened, but face-saving, place in a Kohl government.

But the emergence of the Greens, who have grown out of the so-called peace movement, ecological campaigns and local citizen-initiative groups, has added a new building block to the coalition possibilities in West Germany.

The Greens' professed disdain

for parliamentary government and their resort to the street to press their demands — not to mention their countercultural lifestyles — have persuaded many Germans that they are not fit partners for anything. But Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic Party leader, has made it clear he envisions possible understandings with the Greens.

With parliamentary elections on

West German Industry Seems Certain To Defy U.S. Ban on Pipeline Parts

Reuters

BONN — West German industry plans to defy a U.S. ban this week and ship compressor stations for the Siberian natural gas pipeline, West German officials and Western diplomats said Monday.

The diplomats said Washington would immediately invoke sanctions against the turbine makers AEG-Kanis, a subsidiary of the troubled AEG electrical group, in line with steps taken earlier against French, British and Italian firms.

They said the sanctions would probably involve a temporary order that would ban AEG-Kanis from access to U.S. gas technology.

A spokesman for a publicly owned warehouse company in the North Sea port of Bremen said that two companies, AEG-Kanis

and Mannesmann Anlagenbau, were due to ship the compressor stations to the Soviet Union from Bremen early Wednesday.

An AEG spokesman said she could not confirm or deny the shipment, but reaffirmed her company's intention to deliver turbines for the pipeline. No comment was available from Mannesmann Anlagenbau, general contractors on the pipeline. The firm has said it is not subject to the U.S. ban.

Mitterrand Attacks U.S. Policy President François Mitterrand of France on Monday called efforts by the Reagan administration to stop European countries from participating in the Soviet gas pipeline project "unacceptable interference."

Mr. Mitterrand, speaking in the southern town of Figeac, also called on Western Europe to take a tougher line against U.S. economic penetration and to reject efforts by Washington to dictate trade policies.

The president's remarks were among his sharpest on record on relations between the European Community and the United States.

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Malaga	— Howard Strouth	— 81-13-86
London	— Joni Nelson	— 628-0161
Geneva	— James Fees	— 98-74-81

Bonn Parties Hold Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

would remain split as long as Mr. Genscher was party leader.

Asked if he expected the Bundestag to remove Mr. Schmidt, she told the *Nürnberger Nachrichten*: "I am convinced it won't."

Mr. Genscher, interviewed on television, said he still believed that a clear majority of Free Democratic deputies would endorse a center-right coalition in a secret vote Tuesday.

Asked if he would resign otherwise, he said: "I assume we will get a sufficient majority for our proposal, so the question is hypothetical."

Speculation mounted in Bonn that Mr. Schmidt, who gathered an enormous sympathy vote for the Social Democratic Party in Hesse, might make new moves to forestall a center-right pact.

One report said the chancellor might ask the Bundestag for a vote of confidence this week. Another said he would present a new 13-point policy program to the house.

The chancellor dodged questions on his intentions, saying: "If I planned to take initiatives, I would not leak them in advance on television."

In many ways, Elmhurst furnishes an overview of today's immigrant experience, reflecting many of the contributions and burdens

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Israeli General Says He Lacked 'Specifics' on Massacres

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The senior Israeli commander in Lebanon, Major General Amir Dori, says that he had no "specific information" that a massacre was taking place in the Chatila Palestinian refugee camp in West Beirut until Saturday morning, Sept. 18, after it was all over.

More than 300 Palestinian civilians from Chatila and the nearby Sabra camp were murdered, mostly in Chatila, by Lebanese Christian Phalangist forces who were sent in with General Dori's approval on Thursday, Sept. 16, and withdrawn on the morning of Sept. 18.

In an interview on Sunday, General Dori said that he and his divisional commander for West Beirut, Brigadier General Amos Yaron, had an "uncomfortable feeling" that the Phalangists were doing something wrong on Friday morning, Sept. 17.

But he said that after he and the Israeli chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan, met with the Phalangists at 4:30 that afternoon, they were allowed to continue their

operations until Saturday morning.

Asked to comment on a report by the Jerusalem Post military correspondent, Hersh Goodman, that he had seen a cable sent at 11 P.M. Thursday by the head of the Israeli command in Chatila to the Phalangist units in East Beirut saying, "To this time we have killed 300 civilians and terrorists," General Dori said it was "an item that was being checked."

'Uncomfortable' Feelings

He said neither he nor General Yaron knew of any such cable as of 11 A.M. on Friday, when he said they began to have "uncomfortable" feelings about what was going on.

General Dori said that the Israeli command had been counting on President-elect Bashir Gemayel, once he assumed office, to use the Lebanese Army to clear out what the Israelis believed were 2,000 Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas left behind in West Beirut. When Mr. Gemayel was assassinated on Sept. 14, it was decided immediately that the Israeli Army should do the job itself, the general said.

"After Bashir's assassination, there was a great doubt that anyone would do the job, since we knew the orientation of the army and the political people who prevented the army from going in," he said.

General Dori declined to respond to some questions in advance of an Israeli government inquiry.

Also, he did not discuss his earlier meeting, on Thursday, with the Phalangist general staff, when he gave the go-ahead for the military men to enter the camps.

The Phalangists say that they ordered 1,500 men to the Beirut airport, and Lebanese Army soldiers say the militia force was composed largely of men coming from Damour, Saadiyat and Naameh — Christian villages that had been sacked by Palestinian forces during the Lebanese civil war.

Army's Reputation

Since Wednesday afternoon the Israelis had been asking the Lebanese Army to go into the camps, but it had refused under orders of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, who feared the army's reputation would be tarnished by becoming

involved in any way with an Israeli-inspired operation.

General Dori said that the senior Lebanese Army officer he spoke with on Friday afternoon urged to convince his superiors to move into Sabra and Chatila to see Morris Draper, the U.S. senior diplomat in the region.

"He went to speak to Draper," he said. "And all we said General Dori, and all we know is that after speaking to him we got a final answer between 7 P.M. and 7:30 P.M. that the Lebanese Army would not be going in." General Dori said that it was not until 9:30 P.M. on Saturday that the Lebanese Army told him it would take over the camps Sunday morning, which it did.

In the course of the interview, General Dori explained why the Israeli Army decided to enter West Beirut an hour after Mr. Gemayel's assassination was confirmed. The Israeli decision was reportedly made in a telephone conversation between Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The decision, he said, must be seen in the context of Israeli Army intelligence reports that 2,000 PLO guerrillas in plain clothes were still

hiding in West Beirut and, as the Israelis found later, that guerrillas had left behind arms and radio equipment.

"Everything was ready for their return," General Dori said. "The chair for the PLO was still there. All they had to do was come back and sit in it."

Asked if the Israelis ever did find 2,000 PLO guerrillas in West Beirut, General Dori said it was impossible to say, since many of them melted into the local population or hid in the camps where the Israelis have not entered. He said, however, that the Lebanese Army has arrested "hundreds of men who should not be here."

Asked how the Israeli Army could set loose on a Palestinian refugee camp a Christian militia with a well-documented history of atrocities against Palestinian civilians, General Dori said, "This is one of the questions they will be checking on in the inquiry."

The general said the Israeli Army had cooperated with the Phalangists before, in other operations, in civilian areas south of Beirut, and had encountered nothing like this.

For Lebanese, Civil Strife and Invasions Are Nothing New

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The explosion at the Phalangist Party headquarters that killed President-elect Bashir Gemayel and the massacre of hundreds of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians at the Sabra and Chatila camps are part of the long history of violence in this country.

Perhaps because of the nature of the Lebanese population, split between Moslems and Christians, blood feuds in this country are enduring, and the occasional periods of truce are uneasy.

In 1860 Maronite Christians and Druze fought pitched battles in the Chouf mountains southeast of here, prompting intervention in Lebanon by France and other Western powers. Maronite Christians follow the Eastern rite but acknowledge the supremacy of the pope. The Druze faith is an amalgam of Christian and Moslem beliefs.

In 1976, the Socialist and Druze leader, Kamal Jumblat, adamantly refused a request from Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, that he order his leftist and Moslem forces out of the hills east of Beirut because they were threatening the Lebanese Christian heartland.

Death of Jumblat

When Mr. Assad asked Mr. Jumblat why he would not, Mr. Jumblat reportedly answered: "They did it to us in 1860 and we want to do it to them now." The incident was reported by President Assad in a speech in July 1976, six weeks after he had ordered Syrian troops and tanks into Lebanon to help the Christians.

Mr. Jumblat was assassinated by unknown gunmen in March 1977. As soon as news of his murder spread, his Druze followers were out on the streets with guns, seeking vengeance. Dozens of Christians were said to have been gunned down.

Last week, in his inaugural speech before parliament, Lebanon's president, Amin Gemayel, declared that his immediate priority was to end what he described as

"the vicious circle of violence" in the country.

As he spoke, Lebanon's military prosecutor went to the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila to begin an investigation into the massacre.

Israeli-backed rightist Christian militias have been blamed for the massacre. According to the Israelis, the militiamen are members of the Phalangist-led Lebanese Forces.

The Lebanese Forces had been organized and headed by Bashir Gemayel, Amin's younger brother,

who was assassinated nine days before he was to take over as president of Lebanon.

The massacre of the Palestinians was seen here as a retaliation for the shedding of Bashir's blood, although there was no evidence to link the Palestinians to the Phalangist Party headquarters and killed Mr. Gemayel and 21 party and militia officials.

The Phalangist organization was founded by Pierre Gemayel in 1936. It is overwhelmingly Christian — Maronite and Greek Cath-

olic. Most of its Moslem members are Shiite.

Bashir Gemayel's assassination immediately turned attention to his rivals in his own Christian Maronite community.

In addition to the Christian fighting, Moslem and leftist militiamen as well as Palestinian guerrillas have fought each other in the mainly Moslem sections of the country.

In February 1976, a force of Palestinians and leftist Moslems destroyed the Christian town of Damour, five miles south of

Beirut, and killed hundreds of its inhabitants. A Christian militia force drawn from former residents of Damour was formed as the Lebanese Forces of the Phalangists.

A major event in the circle of violence occurred on April 13, 1975, when a busload of Palestinian Christians was ambushed in a Beirut Christian quarter. Twenty-two unarmed passengers on the bus were killed. The PLO and Moslem leaders immediately accused the Phalangist Party. That incident triggered the Lebanese civil war.

Newsletter Indispensable to Mideast Watchers

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — On the morning Israeli forces invaded West Beirut, Ihsan Hijazi and Tewfic Mishlawi tried to get to their second-floor office near the so-called Green Line that divides this capital, but they were turned back by heavy fighting.

Mr. Hijazi went home and Mr. Mishlawi wandered into the Commodore Hotel, where an American reporter asked him, "Where's the MER?" Mr. Mishlawi nodded toward the thunder of Israeli tank fire two blocks away and replied, "Are you joking? We couldn't even get to the office."

Thus, for the first time in five years and five months, the Middle East Reporter, the region's most influential English-language publication, failed to publish. For many journalists and diplomats, that was akin to losing their eyes and ears on the Arab world.

The Middle East Reporter is a daily newsletter with clout far exceeding its daily circulation of 1,500. Its subscribers include members of the United States Congress, the Library of Congress, the Brookings Institution, the United Nations, the Arab League and every foreign embassy in Beirut.

Rather than originating news, the Reporter publishes what various nations and factions are saying in their own newspapers and on their radio broadcasts and then

Israelis Loot Beirut Homes

(Continued from Page 1)

looted, and damage was limited to windows broken in earlier bombings.

At the beginning of the war, Israeli authorities said their soldiers would be protected if they brought stolen goods into Israel. Although there has been no official word of any prosecutions, there has been much evidence of looting.

Witnesses have reported that Israeli soldiers cleaned out electrical appliances and television shops. Salim Salaam, the director of Middle East Airlines, said that even the airport's computer reservation system was stolen.

Embassies were also affected. Israeli troops occupied almost every Arab embassy in Beirut, and several reported that confidential files were taken away.

looks for common threads that reveal trends and directions.

"We have no political ideology," says Mr. Mishlawi, who formerly worked for newspapers in Libya, Cyprus and Beirut. "You can't read any one issue and say we favor the left or the right — we report the events, and the events themselves force you to be objective."

Mr. Hijazi, 54, and Mr. Mishlawi, 44, the editors and owners, start each workday at 5:30 A.M., poring over a dozen newspapers that represent almost every ideology from communist to rightist Christian. By 6 A.M. they are recording state-run newscasts transmitted by shortwave from Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Israel and other Middle East countries.

From this babble of voices and self-serving newspaper stories, the Reporter, the only publication of its type in the Middle East, manages to piece together a picture of what governments are thinking and doing.

Some diplomats from small na-

tions are known to base their reports back to their governments exclusively on what they read in the Reporter. And many Western reporters in Beirut have sought out Mr. Hijazi and Mr. Mishlawi during the war to ask for interpretation and information before writing their own articles.

Mr. Mishlawi said that the Middle East Reporter could not operate as it does in any other Arab capital, because Beirut is the only one where there is no censorship. Beirut is also ideally suited to monitor radio broadcasts from every Middle East capital, and the wide range of political allegiances represented here offers a unique insight into the divisions of the Middle East.

Mr. Mishlawi and Mr. Hijazi, who also works part-time for the New York Times, began the newsletter in 1977. Within three months the publication was making a profit. The five-day-a-week newsletter cost \$600 a year, and the Saturday week-in-review edition costs \$700 annually.

WORLD BRIEFS

Senate Passes Military Funding Bill

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate passed a \$7.1-billion money bill Monday to pay for military construction and maintenance projects in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

The bill, which funds about 1,500 projects in all 50 states and two dozen foreign countries, was sent to a congressional conference for a compromise measure to be worked out with the \$7.1-billion version of the bill approved earlier by the House.

Among the many differences to be resolved is whether to spend \$778.6 million to build standby facilities at Ras Banas, Egypt, on the Red Sea, for use by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the event of a military crisis in the oil-rich Gulf and Indian Ocean region. Only two members were on the floor during the 15-minute consideration of the bill, and they provided the voice vote approval.

Iran Rejects Compromise With Iraq

LONDON — Iran rejected all compromise solutions for an end to the Gulf war Monday amid reports of a flare-up in fighting along its border with Iraq.

The Iranian national news agency, IRNA, said Tehran would "never yield to an imposed peace" but would stick by its four-fold demand for an end to the two-year-old conflict.

This included the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory, the identification and punishment of the aggressor, the payment of reparations and the return of exiled Iraqis to their homeland. The conditions were restated in a commentary issued to coincide with ceremonies marking the second anniversary of the war.

González Wants Talks on U.S. Bases

MADRID — Felipe González, the leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, said Monday that the Socialists would seek a new accord on U.S. military bases in Spain if, as widely expected, they won next month's general elections.

Mr. González, speaking to the Foreign Press Club in Madrid, said the Socialists would not be interested in the continued presence of U.S. troops in Spain if Washington were not prepared to reopen negotiations. The Socialist leader said that the latest five-year defense pact with the United States would have to be renegotiated because it was structured on the assumption of Spain's integration in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Spain became the 16th member of NATO last May, but the Socialists have promised to put the issue to a national referendum.

Guerrillas Say Moroccan Jet Downed

ALGIERS — The Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara claimed Monday to have shot down a Moroccan jet fighter near Houza in the northeast section of the territory.

The Polisario announcement, released in Algiers, said the plane was a French-built Mirage F-1 and that it had been brought down by anti-aircraft fire. The pilot, identified as Lieutenant Mohammed Hadri, had been captured, the guerrillas said. No other details were released.

It was the first time the Polisario had claimed a victory over the Moroccan Air Force since the guerrillas announced a year ago that they had downed five planes around the Moroccan desert garrison of Gueliz Zemmur.

U.S. and Angola Begin New Talks

LISBON — Angolan and U.S. officials opened a new round of talks Monday on a peace settlement for South-West Africa (Namibia), the official Angolan press agency ANGOP reported.

Frank Wisner, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is head of the U.S. negotiating team, and Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge leads the Angolan delegation, the agency said in a dispatch from the Angolan capital, Luanda.

The continued presence of Cuban forces from Angola is the key problem holding up an agreement on the territory's independence from South Africa.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

The Debate Goes On: Do U.S. Social Programs Really Help the Poor?

By Herbert H. Denton

WASHINGTON — As Ronald Reagan prepared to run for president four years ago, his chief domestic adviser stirred public controversy with the flat assertion that economic growth and the "explosive increase" in government social spending over the previous decade had "virtually eliminated poverty in the United States."

"The 'War on Poverty' that began in 1964 has been won," Martin Anderson, who later became Mr. Reagan's first White House assistant for policy development, declared in 1978, responding to questions about more federal dollars to combat what they argued were persisting problems of poverty.

This fall, as Mr. Reagan finds himself sharply criticized for being uncaring and unfair in his deep cuts in federal social programs, the president's counterattack is that government programs of the last generation not only failed to reduce poverty but also brought to a "tragic halt" the economic progress the poor were making before President Johnson's "Great Society" programs.

Mr. Reagan's new thesis was expressed in detail in a speech this month to the National Black

Republican Council and repeated last week in remarks to black college presidents. He contends that the "binge" in social spending, by "eating away at the underpinnings of the free enterprise system," was responsible for double-digit inflation and high unemployment that had the ironic result of locking the poor in poverty.

Few would argue with Mr. Reagan's contention that a healthy economy helps the poor more than social programs do. But whether the programs were failures or the sole cause for serious economic trouble, as he has suggested frequently, are issues about which disagreement has been considerable.

Mr. Reagan's thesis ignores any possible impact on the economy of the \$141 billion spent for the Vietnam War or skyrocketing oil prices over the last decade. A barrel of Saudi Arabian light crude, for example, cost \$1.80 in 1970, \$11.51 in 1976 and is \$34 today.

"I don't think he was trying to give a complete economic discourse of the last generation," a White House aide retorted amid discussion of Mr. Reagan's thesis.

In attacking the Great Society before the black Republicans, Mr. Reagan cited only two programs as examples of billions of dollars wasted. They were federal urban renewal and Model Cities, curious choices to defend his cuts since both have been dead at least eight years and urban renewal was created fully 15 years before the Great Society.

The food stamp program has been one of Mr. Reagan's favorite targets because of its tremendous growth in cost. From about \$33 million in 1965 when the pilot program served 633,000 persons in scattered communities, its cost grew to \$6.5 billion by 1979 when, as a nationwide program, it served 19 million Americans.

Mr. Reagan never mentions, however, the conditions that led to such a huge national commitment of resources.

Who remembers, for example, the nation's shock at the finding of physicians sent by the Field Foundation to investigate hunger in America? In 1967, they testified in Congress:

"Wherever we went and wherever we looked, we saw children in significant numbers who were hungry and sick, children for whom hunger is a

daily fact of life, and sickness in many forms, an inevitability. The children we saw were more than just malnourished. They were hungry, weak, apathetic.

"Their lives are being shortened. They are visibly and predictably losing their health, their energy, their spirits. They are suffering from hunger and disease, and directly or indirectly, they are dying from them — which is exactly what 'starvation' means."

A decade later, another Field team retraced steps taken in 1967 and found "far fewer grossly malnourished people in this country," substantially fewer children with the "swollen stomachs and the dull eyes and poorly healing wounds characteristic of malnutrition." Food stamps and other federal nutrition programs made the difference, they concluded.

While some might disagree with Mr. Reagan's implicit argument that Washington should not have spent billions to solve social problems, his contention is accurate that the proportion of Americans with cash incomes below the poverty level dropped sharply just before the Great Society, tapered off during the Johnson administra-

tion and remained virtually static for several years before beginning to rise in the last couple of years.

The National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, in a report to Mr. Reagan last September, found dramatic differences, for example, in what happened to blacks in the North and South over the last generation.

"At the end of the 1950s, over two-thirds of the black population in the South was poor; by 1979, only one-third [was]," it reported. "But the rate of poverty among northern blacks, after nearly two decades of economic growth and civil rights legislation, has declined only marginally in 20 years. There are one million more blacks poor in the northern and western states today than in 1959."

Waste, sloth and outright thievery in government-funded programs have been demonstrated and, as Mr. Reagan suggests, many well-intentioned programs did not produce intended results.

But the murky picture of those efforts does not lead to Mr. Reagan's stark conclusion of failure, that the nation would have been better off if the War on Poverty had never been waged.

U.S. Blacks Expected To Gain in Congress

By Herbert H. Denton and Art Harris

WASHINGTON — In Mississippi, the Democratic Party nominated a black state legislator as its candidate for Congress in a Delta district where nearly half the electorate is black.

In Alabama, Democrats are looking to blacks to help defeat a first-term Republican congressman in the steel-making suburbs outside Birmingham. There are at least four similar races where Democrats are counting on blacks across the South.

In the Northeast and Midwest, the theory not too many months ago was that population loss and reapportionment would hurt the blacks in Congress, perhaps forcing some to run against each other. Now it seems likely that blacks will gain seats in the next Congress, almost certainly one and perhaps three or four.

The black vote is one of the great question marks in the Nov. 2 elections. It is not so much which way blacks will vote — most are expected to vote Democratic — as how many will turn out to cast their ballots.

The voting rate for blacks has tended to be about 10 percentage points lower than that of whites, according to the Joint Center for Political Studies, a Washington-based research organization. But that rate is subject to wide fluctuations; it increases substantially when a black candidate is running or when there is a white candidate who is perceived to be anti-black.

The question now is whether the black vote will be decisive. Ronald Reagan will rub off on Republican candidates or lead blacks to stay home.

Republican strategists are hoping that Mr. Reagan's recent overtures to blacks will at least take some of the edge off the opposition toward him and keep black turnout at its normal low level for off-year elections. Democrats believe that heavy black turnouts can deliver large gains for their party.

Historic N.Y. Newspaper Morgues To End Up as Landfill in Missouri

The Associated Press

COLUMBIA, Missouri — About 60 million newspaper clippings from the New York World-Telegram and other defunct newspapers are heading to a landfill this week, to the dismay of the man who collected them.

The clippings are preserved in 256 file cabinets and 500 boxes in the University of Missouri's record center inside limestone caves in Kansas City, Missouri. School officials said they take up too much room and, at about \$1,000 a month, cost too much to store.

Earl F. English, dean emeritus of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, acquired the files when the World Journal Tribune folded in 1967.

The paper was formed in 1966 with the merger of the New York Herald Tribune, the World-Telegram & Sun and the Journal-American.

"I had visions of people coming here and using the materials for books and dissertations," said Mr. English, who retired in 1970. "The material will never be brought together again... it's just invaluable."

But LeRoy Morrison, director of record management for the university, said: "You just can't keep everything. Sooner or later you'll throw something out that someone down the road you'll wish you'd kept. That's just the way it goes."

School officials have been unsuccessful in attempts to find a new home for the files. The cost of putting the files on microfilm is estimated at nearly \$500,000.

One Killed in Blasts In Central Frankfurt

Frankfurt — A time bomb exploded in front of a Pan American World Airways office building, moved by two passers-by who abandoned it and exploded by police, exploded early Monday at the Iranian airline office, police said.

The bomb was one of three that went off in central Frankfurt, killing one person, injuring another and causing damage estimated at 500,000 Deutsche marks (\$200,000).

Police said that the targets were the Pan Am office and two West German tourist agencies.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blasts, but police said they suspected that anti-Israeli "terrorist circles" were responsible. All three offices targeted by the blasts offered trips to Israel, according to a police spokesman.

About 30 minutes after midnight, two men saw a plastic bag containing a battery and an alarm clock hanging on the door of the Pan Am office near the main train station, the spokesman said.

Suspecting it was a bomb, they placed it in a street cleaner's wheelbarrow they found nearby, intending to take it to the police, the spokesman said.

But while pushing the wheelbarrow, they realized they were in danger themselves, and they left the plastic bag outside the Iranian airline office and telephoned police, the spokesman said.

While police were cordoning off the area the bomb went off at 1.15 A.M., breaking windows 208 yards (180 meters) away.

At about the same time a more

violent explosion at the eastern train station heavily damaged a tourist office and adjacent shops and demolished four parked cars, police said.

The heaviest explosion took place at 5.10 A.M. near the main station at the office of the Gieseler tourist agency, killing a pedestrian and injuring another, police said. The reasons for the bombings were unknown.

■ Firebomb in Berlin

A firebomb attack blew out windows early Monday in a West Berlin office building housing the U.S. computer firm Sperry, The Associated Press reported. No one was injured in the blast. The firm had already been the target of an attack by a Palestinian sympathy group this month, police said.

Police sources have said that the night before Mr. Laurel was injured, incendiary devices were found in three other hotels, all located in suburban Manila. Asked if Mr. Laurel was linked to those incidents, the police chief, Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera, said, "Definitely. He has confessed to it."

Police sources have said that the night before Mr. Laurel was injured, incendiary devices were found in three other hotels, all located in suburban Manila. Asked if Mr. Laurel was linked to those incidents, the police chief, Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera, said, "Definitely. He has confessed to it."

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Reagan Rolls Out the Pork Barrel

By David Hoffman

WASHINGTON — When they were slugging it out in the 1976 North Carolina Republican primary, Ronald Reagan ridiculed President Gerald R. Ford for dipping into the White House pork barrel to distribute federal grants before the election.

On the Saturday before the primary Mr. Reagan said: "If he comes here with the same list of goodies as he did in Florida, the band won't know whether to play 'Hail to the Chief' or 'Santa Claus Is Coming to Town.'"

Mr. Reagan's campaign aides joked about sending someone dressed as Santa Claus to a Ford rally to mock the presidential largess.

Now that he's in the Oval Office, Mr. Reagan is playing Santa Claus.

In an effort to help capture more congressional seats this fall, White House officials have asked for lists from federal agencies of all upcoming grants for such things as housing projects and bridges, so Mr. Reagan or Republican candidates can make the election-year announcements.

This is standard procedure for White House campaigning. But in Mr. Reagan's case it has a particular irony, because the administration has sought to convince Congress over the last 21 months that Washington should provide less, not more, in the way of federal aid and grants.

"You might say there is certain contradiction there," one administration official acknowledged.

This is the season for such contradictions. Some have come in Congress, where the White House, to avoid offending interest groups, has switched or softened its stance on several bills it had previously opposed.

dispensing of grants on the ground, among other things, that he was making overtly political use of federal funds.

However, the legal challenge was thrown out of court on procedural grounds.

"A Little Announcement"

Catching Mrs. Fenwick by surprise, Mr. Reagan departed from his prepared text. "Right now I'm going to make a little announcement here," he said. "In spite of all our cuttings, there are things that government has to do and should do."

"I am pleased to announce that the Department of Housing and Urban Development has advised me that they have agreed to approve Section 8 funding for 125 units of elderly housing at Park Place in Ewing, New Jersey."

Mrs. Fenwick jumped up out of her chair and embraced Mr. Reagan, who cracked: "If you don't elect her senator, we will take it away."

What the president did not mention was that his administration, in the budget proposals it sent to Congress earlier this year, proposed eliminating much of the Section 8 program for housing construction program. The New Jersey project would come from funds that the administration spared from the budget knife, however.

Reagan advisers said the New Jersey announcement will not be the last of this kind.

The White House pork barrel was the subject of a legal fight in 1980 between President Jimmy Carter and liberals backing his rival for the Democratic nomination, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. Mr. Kennedy's forces filed a lawsuit challenging Mr. Carter's

London Plans Parade to Mark Falklands War

The Associated Press

LONDON — The City of London Corp., which administers the financial district, plans a large military parade in honor of Britain's victory over Argentina in the Falkland Islands.

Lord Mayor Sir Christopher Leaver announced Monday. More than 1,250 of the 25,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and civilians who took part in the 74-day campaign will parade Oct. 12, through streets decorated with bunting to celebrate the June 14 recapture of the islands.

The parade will be led by a navy detachment, including contingents from some of the six ships sunk off the Falklands by Argentine planes.

The navy will be followed by marine commandos and the army's detachment from the two parachute battalions that fought the Argentines.

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Who takes a major step forward in international banking on Friday?



Britain's Labor Party Votes to Purge Leftists; Move Is Called a Victory for Foot and Unions

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
BLACKPOOL, England — The Labor Party, after a tumultuous debate, approved Monday a measure designed to purge key members of its left wing in the hope of improving its chances of winning the next general election.

By a margin of 3-1, the party's annual conference in this resort on the Irish Sea voted to establish a register of approved affiliated organizations — from which the party leadership plans to exclude the leaders of the Militant Tendency, a Trotskyite group with a staff of 60 organizers and several thousand active followers.

The vote was a victory for Michael Foot, the beleaguered party

leader, and for the trade unions, who believe that Labor's chances of defeating Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party depend on the eradication of the party's reputation for internal squabbling and extremism.

But the supporters of Militant Tendency said they intended to fight on. They have reorganized their staff with the hope of ensuring that only the six-man editorial board of their newspaper, called Militant, will face expulsion from the party. The eight Militant Tendency adherents so far chosen as Labor parliamentary candidates hope to emerge unscathed.

Exactly who is excluded will depend on the new National Executive Committee, which will be elected on Tuesday.

If the right wing extends the gains it made last year, a fairly wide-ranging purge is likely to ensue, and that would be likely to lead to a struggle that could last right up to the election, which is expected sometime next year. If, on the other hand, the left wing regains control of the committee, few expulsions are likely, and Monday's vote will seem a hollow gesture.

This week's conference is considered the most important in decades for Labor. It finds itself in difficulties despite the nation's economic crisis, which would normally be expected to boost the party's fortunes. Mr. Foot's ruling in the polls is the lowest of any opposition leader in history, the party has put up a series of feeble performances in recent by-elections, and membership has dropped from 600,000 to 275,000 in the last 10 years. In addition, it has been preoccupied for three years with internal battles.

Jim Mortimer, the general secretary of the party, opened the debate with the assertion that it had "a trunk full of evidence" that the Militant Tendency was in violation of the party constitution's prohibition on organized caucuses. The group, he said, had its own policies, its own "disciplined structure," its own full-time organizers, its own publishing house and its own fund-raisers.

Mr. Foot defended the constitution, arguing that it had always provided "the sheet anchor at moments of tempest and strain" that had prevented the party from "fragmenting into sectarian movements." Taking no action against the Militant Tendency, he said, would "inflict appalling damage on the party at a most critical time." He denied advocating a witch-hunt.

With Militant Tendency's supporters booing and shouting catcalls, speakers described the militants, who advocate among other things the abolition of the monarchy and worker control of

industry, as "cuckoos in our nest" and "parasites." All agreed with John Speller, a parliamentary candidate who asserted that "Militant is killing us with the electorate, and the electorate will never trust us unless we rid ourselves of this alien body."

Patrick Wall, one of the Militant Tendency candidates for Parliament, accused Mr. Foot of conducting a witch-hunt. He said the creation of the register constituted "an obscenity," and warned that the ideas of Marx, which he described as "the most humane and democratic in the world," would live on in the party despite Monday's action.

Other backers of the Militant Tendency used words such as "McCarthyism" and "inquisition" to denounce the leadership's proposals. They said that the register would result in a long series of disruptive battles over the suitability of individual members of the organization to continue their membership in the Labor Party.

If Mr. Foot is able to carry the day with the new executive committee, the local parties that selected nominees from Militant Tendency will presumably be forced to make new selections or risk having new selections imposed upon them by the national leadership. The process would take many months.

The conference rejected motions opposing the register and deferring the whole question for a year, then approved Mr. Foot's plan.

Concern that the talks in Beijing had produced nothing concrete was followed by heavy selling on the Hong Kong stock market Monday. An index of leading shares fell 84 points to close at 1,012. The value of the Hong Kong dollar slipped from 6.15 to the U.S. dollar to 6.18.

Mrs. Thatcher agreed with Chinese leaders to start talks immediately with the aim of preserving Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. At the same time, China said it would eventually reclaim sovereignty over the whole of Hong Kong.

Lease Expires in 1997
China does not recognize any of the three treaties under which Britain holds Hong Kong Island and Kowloon peninsula in perpetuity and the much larger New Territories on a 99-year lease expiring in 1997.

Mrs. Thatcher, making the first



Michael Foot, the leader of Britain's Labor Party, listened to the often stormy debate Monday at the party's conference.

Hong Kong Treaties Valid, Thatcher Says

HONG KONG — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Monday that the treaties made with China in the last century that gave possession of Hong Kong to Britain were valid and could not be abrogated by one side.

But Mrs. Thatcher, who discussed the future of the colony with Chinese leaders last week, said at a press conference that the treaties could be altered.

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Mrs. Thatcher, making the first

visit by a British prime minister to the colony in its 140-year history, said at the news conference, "If countries try to abrogate treaties just like this, then it is very serious indeed, because if a country would not stand by one treaty, it would not stand by another."

She stressed what she called Britain's commitment to the people of Hong Kong and added that as leader of the British government, "what matters to me is that we discharge our moral duty to them."

She also said she believed the differences between London and Beijing on the issue of what will happen after the 1997 lease expires could be reconciled to the satisfaction of all sides.

The prime minister sidestepped several questions on details of her talks with the Chinese leadership and possible solutions to the Hong Kong issue that Britain might be prepared to accept.

Asked about the differences between the two sides, she said: "You know the Chinese position on sovereignty. . . . You also know Britain's position on the treaties. Treaties are meant to be kept."

Mrs. Thatcher, who arrived Sunday to a subdued welcome, earlier told Hong Kong businessmen that she shared with them "a justified pride in what has been achieved in Hong Kong under British administration."

U.S. Weather Satellites Inoperable; Pentagon Relies on Civilian Craft

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The highly sophisticated, multimillion-dollar satellites launched by the Pentagon to gather weather data critical for U.S. military and intelligence operations have been virtually inoperable for at least 17 months, U.S. military and civilian officials say.

As a result, the Defense Department has been forced into the embarrassing position of depending on less complex civilian satellites — using the same data that goes to local weathermen.

Officials say the civilian data have become so important that the air force has classified key aspects of its meteorological satellite program as secret.

And the Pentagon has strongly opposed a recent offer from private industry to take over the government's weather satellites and land-sensing satellites. The National Environmental Satellite Service now runs the weather system and also will soon take over the Landsat system, which takes pictures used for such things as exploring for oil and studying crop conditions.

To pacify the Pentagon, the Commerce Department, of which the satellite service is a part, said this month that any private buyer of the weather satellite system would have to consider providing "selected priority service to defense needs when required."

An air force public affairs officer, Captain Ron Rand, said last week that the entire military weather satellite program is not classified, but he said "the number of defense meteorological satellites in orbit and the percentage of their design capacity at which they are now operating is classified."

Captain Rand said the new classification was imposed about 17 or 18 months ago. Other officials said it went into effect almost two years ago. The result is that the air force refuses to say whether any of its weather satellites are in space and how poorly they are working.

Sources said, however, that of the two military weather satellites in polar orbit, one is spinning uselessly out of control. On the second satellite, the primary instrument — the imager, which in effect

takes visible and infrared pictures — has failed, the sources said.

A third air force weather satellite was destroyed when its launching rocket failed. Reagan administration officials said. Two earlier military weather satellites went into orbit and worked successfully for longer than their designed life.

The air force would offer no reason for the recent satellite failures and refused to discuss plans for future launches. Sources said, however, that a new weather satellite is expected to be launched in a few months, possibly during a space shuttle mission.

The two military weather satellites in polar orbit are almost identical in size — weighing about 1,600 pounds (727 kilograms) — and in appearance as two civilian satellites also in north-to-south orbits, but the military satellites were designed to take more detailed pictures and collect a greater variety of information.

One measure of the importance of the two civilian weather satellites to the Pentagon was an official navy commendation last month to the National Environmental Satellite Service for providing "the only high-quality satellite data available" on the Falkland Islands region during the British-Argentine war.

Apparently, not even U.S. spy satellites could take pictures as well as the weather spacecraft, possibly because the reconnaissance satellites, whose primary focus is the Soviet Union, do not range so far south or are too high in space when passing over the far southern arc.

The civilian service operates, in addition to the two satellites in polar orbits, two high-altitude satellites that are in geosynchronous, or stationary, orbits 22,300 miles (35,680 kilometers) above the equator. One photographs the Western Hemisphere, and the other covers the Eastern Hemisphere, every half hour.

The civilian polar-orbiting satellites, which are "sun synchronous" so that they can return over the same spot on the equator with the sun at the same angle, measure air temperatures at various altitudes, sea water temperature, cloud cover and wind speeds.

Fonda's Gyms Give a Lift to Political Activism

By David Holley
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The air vibrates with disco music as two dozen women in leotards and a handful of men jog rhythmically in place and then stretch to instructions in a mirrored, wood-floored room at Jane Fonda's Workout in nearby Beverly Hills.

These are the beautiful people: trim professional women in their late 30s or 30s and liberated men who do not feel threatened by a

roomful of women in better shape than they are.

"Profits from 'The Workout,' states a lobby notice, "support the Campaign for Economic Democracy in its efforts to promote alternative sources of energy, stop environmental cancer [and] fight for women's rights, justice for tenants and other causes related to environmental protection, social justice and world peace."

Miss Fonda, the Academy Award-winning actress and Vietnam War protester, now earns money as a Beverly Hills en-

trepreneur to support an organization founded by her husband, Tom Hayden, that critics claim is a radical group bent on destroying the American free enterprise system.

Few customers seem to care. They are there for the exercise.

Golden Goose
The ability of Miss Fonda, 44, to bring in money — through direct contributions, fund-raising efforts and the Workout — has provided financial stability for the Campaign for Economic Democracy (CED) since its founding in 1977 out of Mr. Hayden's losing

effort in the 1976 U.S. Senate primary.

The Workout Inc. — owner of three Fonda Workout studios and the rights to Miss Fonda's best-selling Workout book and record — will pass up \$300,000 to the Campaign for Economic Democracy this year and put the rest of its profits into expansion. Owned by CED, with Miss Fonda retaining certain legal rights, it is the organization's golden goose.

Royalties from Miss Fonda's Workout book and record are already in the \$2-million range, said Mary Kushner, the chief operating officer of the exercise salon's board. Pretax 1982 profits from studios in Beverly Hills, San Francisco and Encino, California, should be about \$1 million, she indicated.

If Mr. Hayden, 42, the Democratic nominee for the California Legislature for the Los Angeles area district, wins the Nov. 2 election against Bill Hawkins, 34, the Republican candidate, there are CED members and CED-backed local officials across the state to support him politically — an asset for a freshman legislator.

CED claims 12,000 dues-paying members. It has 16 full-time paid staff members and employs about 15 canvassers in a door-to-door membership drive. According to a spokesman, Stephen Rivers, State headquarters are in Santa Monica, where the Haydens live.

Membership dues combined with revenues from The Workout boost the 1982 annual budget of its general fund close to \$500,000, Mr. Rivers said. It also has a separate tax-exempt education fund with a 1982 budget of about \$35,000 to work on alternative energy and environmental causes of cancer. Mr. Rivers said its political action fund, which provides contributions to CED-backed candidates, will spend about \$200,000 in 1982, he added.

Mr. Hayden's campaign finances are separate from CED. He spent \$497,071 during 1981 and the first half of this year, including a \$33,254 contribution from the CED political action fund.

Mr. Hayden says his legislative goals and the organization's program would overlap on issues such as solar energy, investment of pension funds in housing and high-technology industries, support for working women's organizations, social services for senior citizens, offshore oil drilling and smog.

Mr. Hawkins has called his battle with Mr. Hayden "a campaign of support for the free enterprise system vs. the Campaign for Economic Democracy."

Critics' fears that economic democracy means socialism are fueled by statements like the definition of economic democracy offered in the invitation to a 1977 conference in Santa Barbara, California, that led to the organization's founding:

"Economic democracy means that a few hundred corporate leaders will no longer make basic economic decisions that affect all of our lives. It means that ownership and control will be spread among a wide variety of public bodies: city, state and federal governments, churches, trade unions, cooperatives, and community groups, small business people, workers and consumers."

International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE

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LES TROIS LIMOUSINS 1, r. de la Harpe, 562.35.97. Open daily. Open late. Grilled specialties. Summer menu F. 130. All comforts. Air-conditioned.

TROIS MOUTONS 43, av. F. Buisson, 223.24.95 daily, open after show. Summer menu F. 130 all incl. Air-conditioning.

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Marcos to Leave U.S. With New Trade Pacts And Promises of Aid

By Lynn Rosellini

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When President Ferdinand E. Marcos returns to the Philippines on Tuesday, he will carry with him a generous package of economic and trade agreements and promises of more U.S. aid.

Mr. Marcos appears to have accomplished much of what he sought from his U.S. visit, which officially began 10 days ago with President Ronald Reagan's warm welcome at the White House. Mr. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, ended their visit Monday, leaving Hawaii for Manila.

The highlights of the trip, including the crowds of cheering supporters greeted by the Philippines Embassy, were shown on prime-time television in Manila, where Mr. Marcos hopes to bolster his image.

Few Discordant Notes

Only a few discordant notes, including a series of demonstrations by anti-Marcos protesters, marred the visit. However, the demonstrators, who picketed most of Mr. Marcos's public appearances, rarely numbered more than 100 persons.

There were also questions raised in Congress and in a report by Amnesty International on continuing human rights abuses in the Philippines.

"Looking at it objectively," said Richard C. Holbrook, an assistant secretary of state during the Carter administration, "it seems to me that this trip was a net plus for President Marcos."

Mr. Marcos's official state visit was his first here since 1966, shortly after he was elected president. Demonstrations against his authoritarian government continued in Manila during his visit here.

In Washington, Mr. Marcos met with Mr. Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other administration officials, assembling a package of agreements that included:

- An accord to review arrangements for U.S. military bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field in the Philippines in April.

- Reagan administration support for \$204.5 million in financial guarantees for the Bataan nuclear power plant.

- U.S.-Philippines agreements on air transport, double taxation, agriculture and tourism.

- An investment mission of U.S. businessmen in 1983 to the Philippines and other member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Although administration officials also discussed human rights with Mr. Marcos, they did not make public the substance of those discussions, preferring what a senior official termed "quiet diplomacy."

Questioned during an appearance before the House Foreign Affairs Committee about a report by Amnesty International, a London-based organization that monitors human rights around the world, Mr. Marcos denied any abuses.

The report had charged widespread torture, political arrests and even murders by agents of the Marcos government. Some congressmen said they remained unconvinced by Mr. Marcos's testimony, according to Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

IS Killed in Ambush

The Associated Press reported from Manila that the Philippines News Agency carried a dispatch saying that armed men have ambushed a passenger jeep carrying soldiers and civilians in Sorogon province. Eighteen persons were killed and three wounded, the Philippine agency reported Monday.

Quoting a provincial military report, the agency said that about 40 gunmen opened fire on the vehicle and then attacked it with hand grenades Sunday in Abney village of Pinar municipality, 215 miles (374 kilometers) southeast of Manila.

The attack occurred in the Bicol region, where communist guerrillas of the New People's Army are operating. The agency did not say whether the gunmen were rebels or bandits.

Elsewhere in Bicol, government forces reported killing four communist rebels in an encounter Saturday in a village of Iloga City. One policeman was killed in the clash.



DALAI LAMA IN EUROPE — The Dalai Lama was welcomed Monday at the airport in Rome, where he is beginning a tour of four European nations. The Dalai Lama, the exiled Buddhist leader of Tibet, is scheduled to meet with several Italian leaders and Rome religious communities and possibly the pope before continuing to Spain, France and West Germany.

Death of a Bourgeois Revolutionary

Philippine Troops Kill a Former Student Leader

MANILA — Edgar Jopson was not everybody's idea of a revolutionary leader.

He wore crisp, clean shirts and trousers and always looked well-fed. He spoke in English — seldom in his native tongue — with an American accent that betrayed his education as a student at the elite, Jesuit-run Ateneo de Manila University.

When he addressed crowds of students demonstrating against the government, he spoke in a quiet, moderate style that aroused more yawns than passion. He stood in stark contrast to other student leaders, who launched into violent, rabble-rousing denunciations of American "imperialism" and the government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

As president of the five-million-strong National Union of Students of the Philippines in 1969, he spoke with the voice of reason rather than threat.

But there was apparently another side to Edgar Jopson. Last week, the government announced that he had been killed by soldiers in the southeastern city of Davao. He was, said the announcement, the chairman of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philip-

pines' southern region, with a price of 125,000 pesos (\$15,000) on his head.

Mr. Jopson was the son of a rich family that owned a big supermarket in Manila. His commitment to the reformist cause was at times doubted even by non-Marxists. Rumors abounded that he was a spy for the government, even when he headed a student delegation to Beijing in 1972 a few months before Mr. Marcos imposed martial law.

Like many other student leaders, he disappeared from the scene

after the decree. Some still scoff at the idea that he went underground to join the Communists' military wing. Not with his bourgeois background, they say.

Ten years later — and 18 months after martial law was lifted — his body, with three bullet holes, lies in a Manila funeral home patrolled by the rich.

His obituary in a Manila newspaper Monday read: "He offered his only life for the people's freedom. ... Edgar 'Edjo' Jopson, murdered on September 20, 1982, in Davao City at the age of 34."

Chinese Attitude Toward Moscow Has Not Changed, Suzuki Is Told

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang was quoted on Monday as saying that China's attitude toward the Soviet Union had not changed, despite expectations here of new contacts between the two Communist neighbors.

Mr. Zhao made the statement to the visiting Japanese prime minister, Zenko Suzuki, in their second round of talks Monday, which dealt with international issues.

"Soviet hegemonism has not changed. Therefore, China's opposition to hegemonism remains unchanged," a Japanese official familiar with Monday's talks quoted Mr. Zhao as saying.

The Chinese prime minister's comments prompted interest here since they followed a fresh overture Sunday by Leonid I. Brezhnev in a speech made by the Soviet leader in the Soviet city of Baku.

Exploratory Talks

Mr. Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union wanted to "achieve a normalization, a gradual improvement of relations" with China. Their relationship has remained chilly following their ideological rift two decades ago.

There have been reports here that the Soviet Union would send a delegation for exploratory talks with the Chinese next month. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Britain confirmed at a news conference last Friday following talks in Beijing that such discussions would take place.

According to another Japanese source, Mr. Zhao also told Mr. Suzuki that contacts between Beijing and Moscow might increase but said that this did not mean that the Chinese had altered their suspicions. Mr. Zhao was quoted as saying that such meetings would help the Chinese monitor Soviet intentions more closely.

Chinese officials have contended in recent conversations that it was natural for China and the Soviet Union to have official contacts because they had diplomatic relations. But the officials reiterated that China would still judge the Soviet Union by its deeds and not its words.

China's party chief, Hu Yaobang, said in a major report at the 12th Party Congress early this month that Chinese-Soviet relations could move toward normalization if the Soviet side took "practical steps" to reduce its threat to China's security.

Four major impediments, as China sees it, are the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Moscow's support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, the Soviet military buildup along the Chinese-Soviet frontier and the Soviet presence in Mongolia. It is questionable whether the Kremlin would be willing to make concessions in any of these areas.

China has been moving toward a more rational adversary relationship with the Soviet Union, similar to what it has now with the United States, while stressing a more pronounced identification with the Third World.

Mr. Zhao was quoted as telling Mr. Suzuki that "for the sake of world peace, China allies itself with the Third World and deals with the Soviet Union jointly with the Third World."

The Chinese government has refrained so far from formal comment on Mr. Brezhnev's latest overture in Baku, but its reaction seems to be the same as when the Soviet leader made a similar speech earlier this year in Tashkent. At that time, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a response saying that China attached importance to deeds rather than words.

Xinhua reported Mr. Brezhnev's

speech in Baku on Monday without comment.

Chinese-Angolan Accord
China and Angola have agreed on mutual recognition and were to start talks Monday in Paris on the establishment of diplomatic relations, according to the official Angolan news agency ANGOP. Reuters reported from Lisbon.

Tiger Kills Girl in Sumatra

JAKARTA — A girl was killed by a tiger in a remote area of northern Sumatra, an Asian news agency reported Monday. The girl, 8, was with her parents in a rice field at the village of Bebesan when the tiger leaped on her out of the undergrowth and bit off her head.

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Spadolini Invited to U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has invited Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy to make a two-day "official working visit" to Washington, starting Nov. 3, the White House announced Tuesday.

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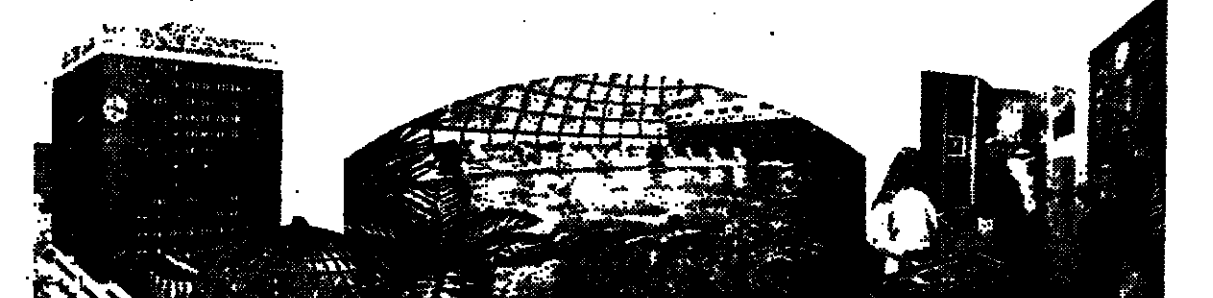
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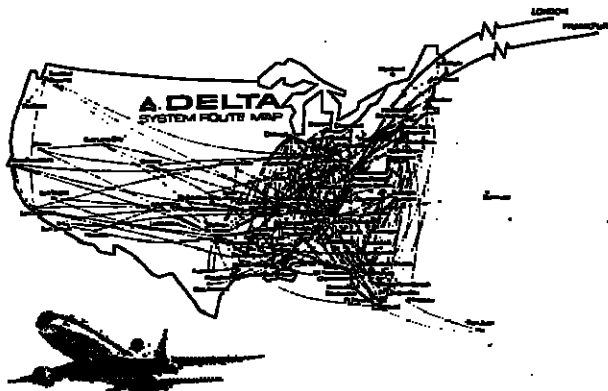
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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Scrimping on Aid

President Reagan's foreign aid policy — what's good for Uncle Sugar is good for Upper Volta — is rooted in the belief that free-market private enterprise is the road to economic development for rich and poor nations alike. For that reason, he has de-emphasized America's contribution to multilateral aid for the truly needy. That policy has now backfired in an unfortunate compromise at the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate that makes interest-free, 50-year loans to the poorest countries.

In 1980, when the 33 countries supporting IDA pledged \$12 billion more to raise the agency's resources to \$30 billion, the United States promised \$3.2 billion over three years. But the Reagan administration renounced this commitment, saying it would pay up only over four years. Because the United States contributes so much of the IDA's capital, the effect was devastating. Loan commitments had to be slashed by 35 percent last year. A.W. Clausen, the American banker who heads the World Bank and the IDA, said, "This is not trimming a program; this is amputating a program."

Other contributors — most importantly Western Europe and Japan — are paying

their three-year pledges on schedule. Most have also agreed to a fourth-year payment to make up for America's foot-dragging. However, six of the principal contributors — France, Canada, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Denmark — are each requiring that their fourth-year funds be used only to purchase their own goods and services. If Upper Volta borrows French francs for irrigation, it will have to spend them in France even if American equipment and Australian engineers could serve it better. This is known as "tied aid" — selfishness cloaked in generosity. It not only violates the spirit of unfettered multilateral aid, it is the antithesis of free markets. It is protectionism.

The Reagan administration refuses to ask Congress to speed up payments. Worse, Congress may not even appropriate as much as the administration has asked. Even assuming that the United States pays the pledged amount, the IDA will need replenishment after next year or be forced to reduce its lending to a trickle. The administration has set a discouraging precedent by its parsimony. May the counterproductive consequences prove enlightening.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Salvadoran Tunnel

Is that a flick of light at the end of the tunnel in El Salvador? Through the Costa Ricans, a line has been opened between El Salvador's appointed president and the leader of the guerrillas' political allies. The Salvadoran government, having put on paper a "peace" signed by the parties that took part in parliamentary elections last March, now speaks of a "peace commission" to develop "a practical amnesty and disarmament program (covering the guerrillas), probably in conjunction with some form of security guarantees to persuade the political parties who refused to run candidates for election in March to join in the electoral process." Guerrilla groups hint that they may drop some of the demands the government found unacceptable in the past.

The picture is one of hesitation, skepticism and resistance at both extremes. But there is also a sense of possible movement toward consensus that has not existed since reform-minded officers overthrew the old feudal apparatus in 1979 and the revolutionaries, thus pre-empted, moved to civil war.

The government's reform and military programs, flawed as they are, may have something to do with these tentative stirrings. Their principal source, however, appears to be the elections last March. These strengthened political parties as the arena in which the masses of Salvadorans plainly wish to work out their country's destiny. This in turn gave a better purchase to those within the Salvadoran political system who doubt that the country can endure a military struggle to the end, and who wish to try to split the left and draw in those parts of it that are open to political competition. The same strengthening of political tendencies may have touched the left. At

the least, the high popular participation in the elections, despite a fierce guerrilla campaign to spoil the poll, undercut any guerrilla argument that the masses could be won over or intimidated by armed struggle.

If the elections and their delayed aftermath are the key elements, it cannot be irrelevant that the signals coming from Washington changed subtly during the summer. The United States continues to insist, along with the Salvadoran government, that it will not support a negotiation leading to guerrilla participation in the government, although it will support talks leading to the left's participation in the electoral process. Nonetheless, the tone of policy is different. Under Secretary of State Alexander Haig it was one of confrontation in the name of anti-communism; under Secretary of State George Shultz it has shifted more toward local and regional conciliation. Not much attention has been given to this shading in Washington. In Central America, where the stakes are much higher, it has been widely noted.

Central America is too torn and polarized to permit any easy optimism. Nor are the present hints of change equally acceptable in all quarters. The Salvadoran feudal right, for instance, like the extreme right in the United States, professes to see an ominous softening of Ronald Reagan's policy. We see something else, especially in El Salvador: a continuity with the latter-day Carter policy that makes it possible for the U.S. mainstream to support a policy of firmness and reform. In brief, El Salvador is still engaged in a desperate struggle, but it is becoming possible to ask whether the Reagan policy may not work.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

'The New Imperialism'

The idea that any corner of the world, any nation large or small, can or should stagger along without the guidance of the United States of America is harder to sell to Americans now than it has ever been. The bizarre terms that this friendly assistance can take have been illustrated strikingly by the Soviet pipeline issue. It can be argued — I would certainly argue it — that the pipeline is on balance unwise. But, having failed to dissuade Europe, the American reaction is to impose sanctions on its closest friends.

An even more striking aspect of the new imperialism is U.S. policy toward Northern Ireland. William Clark, the president's security adviser, has explicitly said that the U.S. government would like a united Ireland.

The impudence of this policy, let alone its folly, is breathtaking. What would U.S. reaction be, one wonders, if Mrs. Thatcher were to declare that Britain favored a change in the status of Puerto Rico or Hawaii or Alaska or California? The screen that Britain had reverted to her imperialist past would be heard clear across the Atlantic.

President Reagan and his close colleagues represent the assertiveness factor raised to a new pitch in American foreign policy. It is, ironically, part of his domestic credo that the ordinary American should be left alone to work out his own salvation. But leaving non-Americans alone to work out their own salvation is apparently wrong, weak.

It would be hard to think of a better definition of an imperialist — or of a worse long-term threat to the trans-Atlantic alliance.

— The Mail on Sunday (London).

'Impervious to Criticism'

Nothing can alter the facts. These are that the present Israeli government under Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon is set upon attaining its

military and political objectives at whatever cost to others, and without regard to the standing of Israel in world opinion.

It is irrelevant nonsense to claim that such strictures are dictated by anti-Semitism. The truth is that Mr. Begin and company stand branded as fanatics, impervious to criticism or reason. They have had support from the people of Israel in two narrowly contested general elections, but — and this is the historical significance of the horrors of Beirut — that support is now being seriously reconsidered.

— The Sunday Times (London).

It is a painful thing for American Jewish leaders to have to differ openly with the government of Israel. Israel, they argue, has enough unremitting enemies and habitual critics as it is. [But] in Israel, a swelling chorus of anguished opinion is demanding an impartial judicial investigation to definitively establish the facts and assess responsibility. Prime Minister Menachem Begin, firing off broadsides of specious denials and vile accusations in all directions, is resisting this call and behaving very much like a politician with things to hide. But much remains to be revealed if this affront to Israel's honor and credibility is to be eased.

It is in appreciation of that need that a number of Jewish organizations and leaders in [the United States] — B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee and spokesmen for the Anti-Defamation League — have now broken with Mr. Begin to urge a full independent inquiry into Israel in the massacre. In overcoming their tactical reluctance to show less than full public support for the government of Israel, these groups are supporting the ethical imperative that justice must be done. They are saying that a people that has suffered so much while others hid their eyes must not hide its own eyes now.

— The Los Angeles Times.

SEPT. 28: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Marriageable Girls

NEW YORK — The Baltic has arrived with more than 1,000 marriageable girls on board, each wearing her prettiest dress with her hair ribboned and tied as bewitchingly as possible. Most had a definite idea that they wanted husbands, as they had heard that American girls were too high-minded and asked too much. Miss Clara Johnson, from County Mayo in Ireland, yearned to go to the stage and marry an actor, while Miss Agnes McOrr, from Scotland, wanted a man with dark hair, not a farmer. Miss Kate Donohue thought that any half good-looking man who did not wear red neckties would do, and two Welsh girls said they wanted practical men. As most of the girls expect to go West, their prospects of marriage are flattering.

1932: Judge's Home Bombed

WORCESTER, Mass. — Judge Webster Thayer, who seven years ago became a bitter enemy of Communists throughout the world when he sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to death, narrowly escaped serious injury and possible death when his home here was wrecked by a terrific dynamite explosion that shook neighboring houses and was heard throughout the city. The 74-year-old jurist, who has been the target of repeated Red threats since the famous case, escaped unscathed. However, he was visibly shaken by the ordeal. "I hate to think that because a man does his duty before mankind and God, his penalty is this," he said. Later, he regained his equanimity and remarked, "They cannot kill me that easy."

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Questions After the Massacre

• 'If, Like Other Egyptians, I Feel Deep Pessimism ...'

By Sana Hassan

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — It is perhaps somewhat unnecessary to raise the issue of Egypt's predicament in the aftermath of the Beirut massacre, when hundreds of Palestinian bodies are lying in mass graves. Still, Egyptians must ask: Why? How could the Begin administration allow such a thing to happen?

The anguished American Jewish community — and indeed the whole world — also asks these questions today. But there is this difference:

Egypt has signed a peace treaty with Israel. Inevitably, therefore, when we ask the questions, somewhere in the background an egotistical worry lurks: Why did they do this to us?

Egypt has recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv. For, clearly, if Anwar Sadat's initiative was of crucial importance in opening up an avenue to peace, the way for President Hosni Mubarak to salvage the Camp David

accords is not through appeasement. Egypt, of course, must tread a thin line, acting firmly but not rashly, in order not to jeopardize a peace treaty that is already hanging by a thread. But it would be a mistake for us to confirm a suspicion in some minds that the fear of an Israeli re-occupation of the Sinai and American withdrawal of its multimillion-dollar aid has neutralized us and left a clear

field for Mr. Begin and his military apparatus to wreak havoc.

If anyone holds the view that Egyptians can sit back and savor the fruits of Camp David while their Arab brothers are being slaughtered, he has fallen party to a dangerous illusion. Sooner or later we may be drawn into the cycle of violence. The horrifying spiral of reprisals and counter-reprisals could lead Egypt back to view Israel as a thorn to be pulled from the Arab body, a cancer to be eradicated before it spreads.

The slaughter of the Palestinians has raised serious questions in the mind of many Egyptians. The men who carried out Mr. Begin's orders to massacre the Palestinian villagers at Deir Yassin in 1948 presumably came straight out of the horrors of Dachau and Auschwitz — a world in which only ruthlessness and brute force seemed to ensure survival. But Ariel Sharon is Israeli-born and was reared in the Labor movement at a time when it was still committed to humanitarian and socialist internationalism. How could he then view the world through the eyes of the hunted?

This is a question that no classic theory of international relations can answer, because what happened at the Chatila and Sabra camps has not only left an indelible moral stain on Israel but was, even by the standards of Realpolitik, patently opposed to the Begin government's interest in its own survival — not to mention Israel's interests, which were damaged by actions that enhanced the aura of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Perhaps we must turn for the answer not to political science but to psychology. Perhaps it is impossible to carry 2,000 years of persecution in

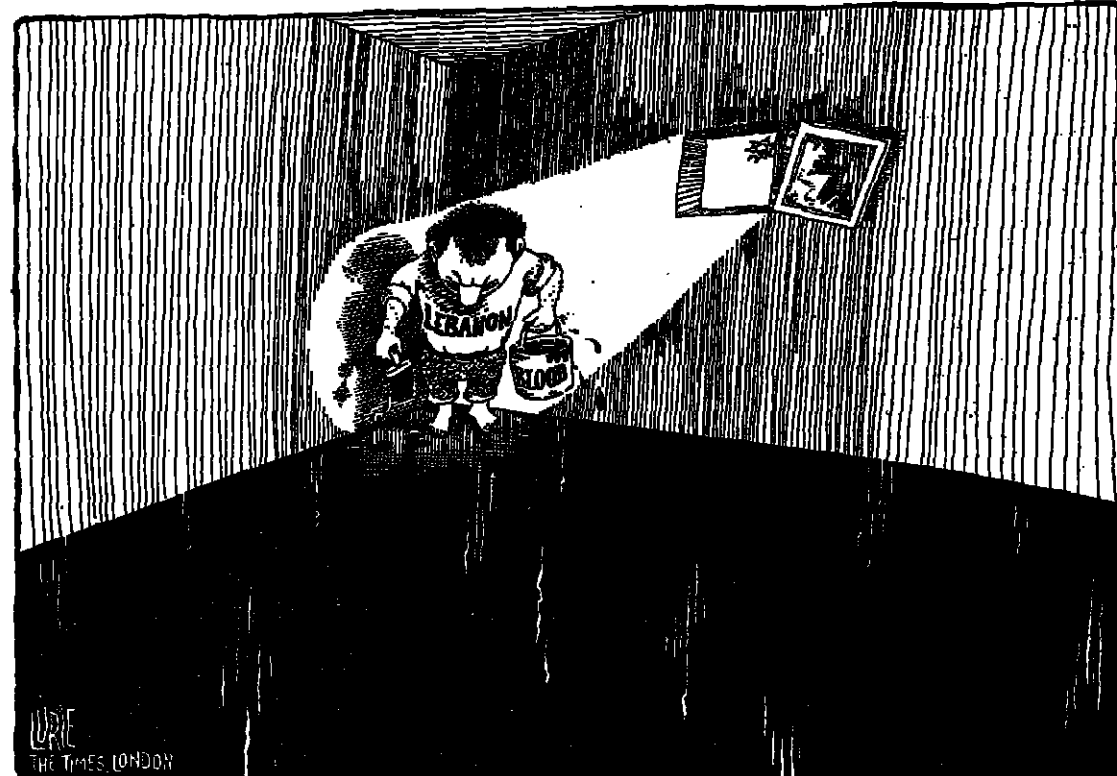
one's blood without a deep and permanent scar. I don't know.

But I pretty much know what happened at Sabra and Chatila. And that it makes no difference whether the Begin administration was an accessory to the massacre or was merely an acquiescent observer.

These are not grounds for reneging on Egypt's commitment to the entrance of Israel. But if, like other Egyptians, I feel deep pessimism, it is because we are troubled by this thought: If it was possible for the sons of those who suffered from Hitler's persecution to map out the plan for "pacification of Galilee" that led to the Chatila and Sabra massacres, what is to assure us that in a generation or two there will not arise another military leader with a psychic like Mr. Sharon's who will decide once and for all to "pacify the entire area" in the name of Israeli survival?

Egypt's role was to ferry Israel across to the community of Middle Eastern nations to which it had sought admission. King Hussein's recent statement that he was willing to negotiate with Israel about West Bank's future was one of several signs that other Arab countries were on the verge of accepting Israel and granting it long-sought legitimacy. Today I wonder which of them will follow Egypt's perilous course. Reflecting on the betrayal of Egypt, will they not think it a pitiful fool for having mortgaged its fate to the good faith of the Israeli government?

The writer, a doctoral candidate in political science at Harvard University, is author of the forthcoming "Enemy in the Promised Land: Reflections of the First Egyptian Visitor to Israel, Beginning in 1974, she wrote several articles calling for peace with Israel."



What Are the Palestinian People Supposed to Feel Now?

By Mohammad Tarbush

PARIS — How many massacres, how many more men and women, babies and adolescents, Christians and Moslems, how many more Jews and Palestinians must die before the world awakes from its torpor, regains its senses and finds the courage to say what we Palestinians have said all along: that the orthodox Zionism religiously adhered to by Israel's rulers is a disastrous doctrine for us as well as for the Jews?

How could it be otherwise? How could the world have been duped into believing that this anachronistic ideology could ever succeed in creating a Jewish state in an already populated land, without bloody conflict?

Was it apathy? Perhaps. But the main reason was understandably that, after the horrors of World War II, the world was too busy scrubbing away the stains of shame from its recent history, not knowing meanwhile, not wanting to know, that another episode of human tragedy was systematically in progress elsewhere.

How many people even know the names of our villages and camps which make up the tragic litany of nightmares that our people have endured since the creation of Israel in the heart of our ancestral homeland: Deir Yassin, Kalois, Qibya, Kafr, Qasim, Qalqilya, Nabi Elias, 'Azza, Khan Yunis, Sammi, Tel el-Za'ar?

It was at Deir Yassin that Menachem Begin inaugurated his doctrine that any act can be justified by its success. At dawn on April 9, 1948, while the Palestinian village on the outskirts of Jerusalem slept, 200 members of Irgun, the Zionist terror gang, attacked. House by house, the inhabitants were pulled into the streets, lined against walls and shot, regardless

of age or sex. Homes were dynamited. The attackers raped, tore earrings from women's ears and slaughtered some who were pregnant with carving knives. When day broke, corpses littered the streets. No one was allowed into the village except a Jewish policeman, who reported that one Palestinian had died.

It took a persistent Red Cross officer to unearth the truth. Besides the bodies in the streets, he found 150 corpses stuffed down a well. In all, 243 were left dead.

The survivors were stripped naked and paraded through a Jewish quarter of Jerusalem, to be mocked and spat upon. The then leader of Irgun was now the prime minister of Israel.

In October 1953, Ariel Sharon led a similar operation against the unsuspecting inhabitants of Qibya, leaving 75 dead and as many wounded. Now Defense Minister Sharon defends his authorization to let his allies enter Sabra and Chatila by claiming to have warned against killing, "especially women and children."

Neither in their objectives nor in their modus operandi do the Beirut massacres differ from the carnage we have previously endured. Is not the mass murder of Palestinians consistent with the cold logic of Zionism, which dictated the destruction, expulsion or, at best, oppression of the indigenous people of the coveted land?

To us Palestinians, these dangers are not a mere abstraction. Ask the refugees who fled their homes in the panic of terror and war, never to be allowed to return. Or the young people who saw compatriots die under Israeli bullets

for the crime of marching in peaceful demonstration. Or the librarians who have watched helplessly as the contents of their shelves were ransacked by Israel's police. Ask the orphans of Deir Yassin, Sabra and Chatila, who are unlikely ever to lead normal lives again.

We Palestinians cried out against this threat from our mosques and our churches, from the playgrounds of our schools and the courtyards of our homes, and when in your more reflective moments you allowed it, from the columns of your newspapers and your airwaves. The world ignored our warnings. Now, thanks to modern communications technology, the massacre has taken place under your noses.

In its implacable campaign against us, Zionist propaganda stopped at nothing to deprive us of what was ours — our literature (we were depicted as aimlessly roaming bedouins), our history (Palestine, the most ancient country on Earth, ceased to exist in their historical narratives), our geography (the cradle of human civilization — which grew fruit trees centuries before Europe, perfected irrigation and plant hybridization and was the first nation to produce such luxuries as wine — was presented to the world as a strip of desert or malaria-ridden swamp). Thinking people everywhere should have known better: The world's ancient travelers and artists had testified otherwise.

As grim reports of the bloodbath in Sabra and Chatila flashed in and the flickering screen featured Israeli soldiers rounding up our civilians, the leaders of a nation of "ungathered

reels" disputed furiously in the Knesset over the fate of the original people. As a Palestinian, I felt as if I had been punched all over.

Scores of mutilated Palestinian bodies were displayed tied together so the victims could not flee, or slumped against a wall where they had been lined up and gassed down. As I looked on, vivid images of Deir Yassin and other calamities — both for the Jewish people and ourselves — flashed through my mind; but above all, images of our people's lives exploding under the shells and bombs of Israeli soldiers, or of West Bank settlers strolling arrogantly through our markets and ancient cities.

As I watched, I wondered: What are the intentions of these people? What are they doing to our country, with its ancient customs and traditions, mosques and churches, legendary lakes and rivers, mystical hills and mountains? What the debris of Sabra and Chatila are dug away, when the final toll of that Black Friday comes to light, let us also grieve for another victim — the smashed hope for coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians.

So much lost, so little left to lose... Will anyone now be surprised if, in our despair, the voices of people who once believed it possible to live side by side with the Israelis are stifled; if there is a rebirth of Palestinian extremism — indeed if there is an embittered, radicalized insistence that the Israelis have no place at all in our part of the world?

The writer, a Palestinian living in Paris, is the author of the forthcoming "The Role of the Military in Politics: A Case Study of Iraq to 1941."

SPD or CDU? The Choosing Is Not America's Business

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The collapse of West Germany's coalition, with a new chancellor possible soon and elections contemplated, sharpens a election-room Washington debate that has been going on for more than a year. Would the United States be better off dealing with conservatives than it has been with Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt?

Some Reagan administration officials felt strongly that Mr. Schmidt was too clumsy with the Russians and too vulnerable to left-wing pressures in his party for America's comfort. They think Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union would be more in tune with Reagan policy.

Mr. Schmidt was aware of that view, and it fed mounting strains in the alliance. But when it came to ideas of undermining him, wiser Washington heads prevailed over what was at once a naive and an arrogant assessment of American influence.

Now, without any push from Washington, Mr. Schmidt's years in power appear to be ending. Bonn is engaged in internal political maneuvering. These are a minor matter for West Germany's allies. The main point is that after 13 years of SPD leadership, which brought an opening to the East, the pendulum may be swinging back to the party founded by the late Konrad Adenauer.

But it is not the same West Germany as the one the CDU ran before. There is a worldwide economic recession, and while the government broke over the issue of how to deal with it, Bonn now speaks for a world economic power with a mind of its own.

U.S. strategic superiority has visibly disappeared and doubtless cannot be restored. There is as much concern in West Germany at being dragged into a West showdown as there is to make sure of continued U.S. protection. National feeling has revived. It is only anti-American on the edges of left and right, but it is a sensitivity to be taken into account. West Germany no longer looks to Washington to find out what is good for West Germany.

No doubt Bonn's style will change if Mr. Kohl becomes chancellor. He is a pious, measured man with a quick temper. Still, Mr. Schmidt's handling of the government crisis has

won him new respect for his ability to be decisive. Mr. Kohl looks slow and dull in comparison.

While he has proved his patience and stamina as opposition leader against a handful of fiveler CDU rivals, some in his own party doubt that he has the political crackle to impose effective leadership. They wonder how long he would last.

The centrist FDP, which provoked the changes by switching sides from SPD to CDU, has lost credibility and may have a hard time staying in the Bundestag. If the CDU won an overall majority, Mr. Kohl would come under intense pressure from the Nationalist-minded "Bull of Bavaria," Franz Josef Strauss.

And if there is neither a clear win nor the parliamentary arithmetic to support a CDU-FDP coalition after elections, the rising anti-establishment "Green" and "alternative" movements may hold the balance of power. They are heirs of the 1968 counterculture — against materialism, authority, missiles, U.S. policies. The generation gap is large. It worries all West German politicians.

More important for the United States, though, is the broad consensus underlying West German foreign policy. There is no reason at all to suppose that the future government would have a hard time staying in the new Cold War, cutting trade with the East or giving up détente with Mr. Schmidt has been.

The big issues in West Germany now, as in the U.S. campaign, are domestic economic and social policies. There is no question of dismantling the welfare state, despite alarmed outcries from the unions. The debate is whether growth can best be re-launched by federal stimulus or by cutting social costs and taxes. America's record, both before and since

Ronald Reagan, is no inspiration. Thus, U.S.-West German economic quarrels about interest rates and protectionism are not likely to be eased by a change in Bonn.

For Washington, the key question is what West Germany will do about deploying Euro-missiles if U.S.-Soviet talks remain stalled, as looks probable. Both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Kohl are committed to accepting them. But there is an active minority in Mr. Schmidt's party which is likely to grow and could pull the whole SPD sharply to the left when it is out of power. That would polarize politics in a way West Germany has not known for more than a generation.

Moscow is well prepared to resist to advantage. Valentin Falin, the former Soviet ambassador in Bonn, is the spokesman for a Kremlin faction which believes this is the way to drive the decisive wedge between Europe and America.

Responsible West German trade movements which their country is charged with tilting to neutrality. Yet the goal of rising unity with East Germany is still there, when West Germans react as much when they discuss that America is intensifying its position. That may be unresolvable, but it is a fact of modern Europe.

So Washington must understand that it can have no serious influence on West German elections; and that any pressure can be boomerang. A change in leadership is unlikely to change foreign policy much.

West Germany's basic stance — a hand stretched to the East but not planted in the West — is established now, even for Mr. Strauss, who has been flirting with Moscow. Over-estimating CDU sympathy for hard-line Reaganism or expecting Bonn to pull away from Paris and line up with Mrs. Thatcher on East-West issues would be disappointment.

The New York Times

After Hesse, Three Re-Dealt Hands

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Now what, in West Germany's increasingly complex political drama? Even if Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic chairman, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the leader of the Free Democratic Party, push ahead with their plan to topple Helmut Schmidt through a "constructive vote of no confidence" Friday in order to make Mr. Kohl chancellor, it is increasingly unlikely that they can muster the necessary 249 votes in the Bundestag with which to do it. That being the case, it is also increasingly unlikely that they will even try.

Technically, Mr. Schmidt and his Social Democrats could continue with a minority government for the rest of the present legislative period, that is, until autumn 1984. But in practical political terms that, too, is impossible, if only because they could not muster parliamentary majorities to pass pending legislation, including the controversial federal budget.

The logical move is early elections — in November — as Chancellor Schmidt proposed in his Bundestag speech 11 days ago. But the constitution does not allow the chancellor to dissolve parliament and call for new elections on his own. Such a move would require the support of Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher.

The Hesse elections demonstrated two things: West Germans take a dim view of the kind of political bantanky Genscher and his Free Democratic friends in Hesse have been displaying for the past few months; and the "new majority" to which Mr. Genscher and Mr. Kohl have repeatedly referred in recent weeks is based

largely on the figures of the pollsters, not the voters at the polls.

Hesse was supposed to have tested the public mood. The public replied that it does not want a change.

It did not want Hesse's Free Democrats to break their traditional alliance with the Social Democrats and coalesce instead, as they have promised to do since June, with the Christian Democrats. Even less did it want the Free Democrats to walk out of their coalition with Mr. Schmidt in Bonn and make Mr. Kohl chancellor.

Nor, by the way, did the Hessians want the Christian Democrats to win an absolute majority with which to govern Hesse alone.

It is the growing realization today that the West German voting public in general feels likewise. And that is why the political crisis precipitated by Mr. Genscher and his friends is deepening this week.

Just how many friends does Mr. Genscher have? Within his party, resistance to his tactics has been growing since the breakup of the coalition in Bonn's Sept. 17. The party's scathing defeat in Hesse, where it was abandoned by more than half of its traditional supporters, has turned this intramural opposition into an indignant outcry, threatening a formal breakup of the party.

It comes from the Free Democrats' left and moderate wings — those liberals who, on the whole, agree with most of Helmut Schmidt's domestic and foreign policies and who want the coalition to continue, if for no other reason than because it had an

overwhelming mandate from the people to do so in the last general election, in October 1980.

That wing has already succeeded in calling a special party congress for next month, at which Mr. Genscher's political course and personal future will be on the line. For the past 10 days that wing's faction among the Free Democrats in the Bundestag has been judged strong enough to at least throw doubt on the success of the planned move against Mr. Schmidt.

But the Hesse debacle has added a new element to the equation: Is that wing also strong enough, as the Social Democratic chairman, Willy Brandt, has hinted, to bolt from the ranks and forge a coalition on its own that would keep Mr. Schmidt in office?

To many in the Social Democratic Party, it sounded like wishful thinking Sunday night, when the votes in Hesse were being counted. But the possibility cannot be ruled out.

Another wrinkle that has been proposed: Undo what was done on Sept. 17, annul the divorce and tie the left-liberal knot again as if nothing had happened. "If the Italians were able to do that in August, why not us?" some Social and Free Democrats are saying, alluding to Rome's short-lived government crisis this summer. But West Germans are not Italians.

The Hesse election reshuffled the deck and raised the ante, but Germans are not poker buffs. They prefer skat, a three-handed game whose object is to foil any of various contracts, with scoring based on strategy and on tricks won. It is the favorite relaxation in the smoke-filled caucus rooms of the Bundestag.

International Herald Tribune

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Pipeline Slaves?

The alarm has sounded over the issue of the Soviet pipeline. "I saw the gas slaves. I spoke to them. I know for a fact that slaves are building the Soviet pipeline toward Western Europe," a Soviet dissident, Yuliy Voznesensky, declared, as quoted by the Hamburg weekly Bild am Sonntag on Aug. 15. Other evidence, some from a KGB officer living in the Soviet Union, described a concentration of "camp centers" along the pipeline route where 50,000 prisoners were camped in abominable conditions

"sewing gloves for pipeline workers" and "laying down the rails."

While the dissidents have offered to show Western journalists the slave camps, a Soviet Oil Minister spokesman has blandly denied the charges as "unrealistic," alleging that only "competent specialists" could build such a modern pipeline.

Until the Soviet Union gives concrete evidence refuting the dissidents' claims, Western citizens should say no to the prospect of cheap Soviet gas — refuse to buy or use it.

ANNE JADESKY, Paris

ARTS / LEISURE

Jack Lang and His Cultural Crusade

By Louise Lief

PARIS — Ever since July, when Jack Lang called for a "cultural revolution" against U.S. "financial and intellectual imperialism" at UNESCO's Second World Conference on Cultural Policy in Mexico, Socialist France's shadowy minister of culture has been at the center of a storm of protest.

In his speech, "Culture and Economy — the Same Battle," he called for war against "a certain invasion, a certain subversion of the national culture, the outside and the standardized music" that "leaves national culture and want to impose a uniform way of life on the entire planet."

"Our destiny," he asked an enthusiastic audience of Third World delegates, "is it to become the vassals of an immense empire of profit?"

It was a strong charge from an extraordinary source. France, which has long considered itself the world's center of intellectual enlightenment, the vanguard of new movements in the arts, the out-time spearhead of what used to be known as the "civilizing mission" in Africa, the depository of hundreds of thousands of world art treasures, was saying that it was threatened by U.S. mass cul-

ture. Lang's remarks — which were foreshadowed by his criticism a year ago of the Deauville American film festival as a publicity stunt by a foreign industry that needs no extra advertising in France — prompted complaints from the Americans, and criticism from French intellectual circles.

It was clear in a recent interview in Lang's sumptuous roccoco office that the culture minister was trying to play it cool. "We don't want to defend ourselves against American art," he maintained. "American art is welcome here. And I repeat, on the contrary, our doors are open wider than ever."

What he meant in Mexico, he said, was that the bases of cultural exchanges had to be reconsidered with an eye to greater equity in financial relations. "Like, unfortunately if you wish, the audiovisual industry. It is at the same time an art and an industry. One must distinguish between the two."

Lang, 43, a former professor of international law, had already stirred comment in French circles with his unconventional plans to popularize French culture. A militant member of the Socialist Party, he founded an international theater festival in Nancy in 1977 and was the controversial director of the Théâtre National de Chaillot.

In his efforts to bring culture to

the masses, he has had the Comédie Française perform in the Paris Métro, encouraged the relearning of French regional languages and more than doubled his ministry's budget to create new museums, regional culture centers and a new opera house in Paris at Bastille. A frequent theme in his speeches is the need to organize to counter U.S. commercial domination of culture.

He believes the United States controls too much of the market in radio, television and cinema. "I often say to the French, as I say to the British or to other peoples, 'Let's not be the passive consumers of standardized products. Let's manufacture ourselves, invent ourselves, create ourselves. Why be simply like a colony?'"

He sees France as playing a leading role in combatting the uniformity brought about by the spread of what he calls the impoverished language "Basic American."

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In his efforts to bring culture to

popular music, television and film — has come to be treated as a commodity.

Using as an example President Ronald Reagan's sanctions against the use of U.S. technology in the Siberian gas pipeline, Lang said: "You are surely aware that there are problems that arise today, for instance, in the matter of gas. There, in effect, is an example of a country which wants to impose on another country, in breach of the law, its political will."

He also, somewhat contradictorily, sees culture as a political force, inseparable from its environment. "What is the culture of the Salvadoran people?" he asked. "Today, when armies, supported from the outside, come and destroy life in El Salvador? What is the culture of the people of Nicaragua, when a people is prevented from living in peace, and invasions are organized from the outside? Culture, a human being, forms a whole."

But he insisted that in no instance did he advocate cultural protectionism. "We are the least protectionist country in the world. Our protection is our will for development, the will to develop ourselves. We want there to be a cultural vitality in our country, and a very strong artistic vitality."

Lang said the Ministry of Culture has begun a vigorous campaign to promote French cinema at home and abroad. The ministry has sponsored a series of accords for co-production and film exchanges between France and 28 other countries. Lang's stated goal is to double the export of French films by 1985.

He also asked that copies of American films to be distributed in France be developed by French companies, and that American film distributors reinvest a portion of their profits in French film production. He helped negotiate an agreement between the French



Culture Minister Lang of France: "Why be simply a colony?"

film company Gaumont and Columbia Pictures for the distribution of French films in the United States.

The ministry, with a film budget next year of 200 million francs (\$28.5 million), will also concentrate on modernizing the French film industry, renovating the old Cinéma-thèque, and stepping up the national distribution of French films.

As for television and radio, which are under the supervision of a newly created autonomous authority, Lang said he hoped they would be free "not only from political power, but also from financial power." He is not for reducing the number of U.S. films on French television, he said, but he advocates increasing the number of French and European programs.

"I prefer that in France very

good American films be shown and very good French programs," he said, "rather than buying mediocre television sub-series, which are not art but a blow for commerce."

He maintained that charges that he singled out the United States for criticism in cultural fields, while ignoring abuses in other countries, were unfair.

"Me, I could turn the question around. Why is it, when we act in favor of Poland, or in favor of other trampled liberties in the East, the press writes very little, and why, when I commit the sacrilege of demanding more just economic relations, particularly with the United States in the cultural domain — straightaway, protests, complaints. Why?"

After all, he said, he only used the word "imperialism" once.

Rare Jommelli Opera Revived in Amsterdam

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM — What started as the Baroque revival has gradually expanded, particularly in opera, to a general filling in of the musical landscape of the 17th and 18th centuries so that it can be perceived as continuity instead of as a succession of isolated peaks.

Now comes Niccolò Jommelli, a Neapolitan who spent 16 years as the head of the opera house in Stuttgart. He has a toehold in the history of the Italian Gluck, as the real inventor of the "Mozartian" orchestral crescendo, as the composer of some 70 operas — but his works have been virtually unplayed since his lifetime (1714-74).

The prime mover of the lively production here of Jommelli's "La Schiava Liberata" is Alan Curtis, the University of California musicologist who has been a scrupulous reviver of early operas, from Monteverdi and Cavalli to Handel and Rameau, and who has a growing reputation in Europe as the conductor of his own performing versions.

Jommelli as a candidate for musical exhumation did not occur to him, until a series of events that included the discovery of a "good and unique" piece of sacred music in a Toulouse library, coming across the ubiquitous Dr. Burney's judgment of Jommelli as the most distinguished composer of the librettos of Metastasio, and the acquisition by Berkeley of some Jommelli letters. With Marita McClymonds, then a graduate student and now a recognized authority on the composer, Curtis studied the operas and decided that "La Schiava Liberata," a three-act serio-comico work produced in 1768 in Ludwigsburg, was "the best of the bunch."

"It could not have been done in Italy, not even in Naples," Curtis said, "because the orchestra parts are much too difficult. The second violin part is difficult because his second violinist was Pietro Nardini, who was later known as the composer of very difficult violin concertos."

"The orchestra is not so different from the Baroque, but the balance is different. The winds almost never double the strings, but add subtle punctuation, sometimes just with a single, well-placed note." As usual, Curtis's 26-piece orchestra uses original period instruments or copies.

This revival is a well-deserved early-season hit. The libretto has multiple points of similarity with that of Mozart's later "Abduction From the Seraglio," although it is far more complicated. Filippo Sanjust has provided an attractive and flexible Moorish setting. Rhoda Levine's staging is energetic and intelligent and, while favoring the comic over the serious, gets its laughs in the right places.

Musically, the work was every bit the delight suggested by the academic research; varied, inventive and dramatically sensitive both in the orchestra and the vocal lines. It was played with admirable verve and spirit by Curtis and his ad hoc Complesso Barocco. The excellent, well-balanced cast included Sandra Browne in the castrato role of Selim, Rachel Ann Morgan as the Constanze-like Dorimene, the soprano Leena Kilunen as her rival Elmira, Patricia Rozario and Martyn Hill as a splendid comic pair, Willard White a sonorous Alibumazar, the light-voiced countertenor Andrew Dalton as Don Garzia, and Wouter Goedhart as Solimano, the basso monarch who unravels all with his magnanimity.

"La Schiava Liberata": Sept. 29, Oct. 3, Amsterdam; Oct. 9, Utrecht.

'Killer of Sheep': Watts Revisited

By Thomas Quinn Curris

PARIS — Charles Burnett is an American cineaste most honored abroad than at home. His 1981 film, "Killer of Sheep," currently showing in Paris, was awarded the international critics prize at the Berlin festival and his short, "Horse," received first prize at Oberhausen, but he has yet to crack the shell of far-flung distribution in the United States.

He has just completed his second feature, "My Brother's Wedding," in Los Angeles. It will probably reach European audiences before being seen in its native land. Burnett's debut has been circuitous, but he is definitely a comer.

"Killer of Sheep" is set in Watts, the Los Angeles ghetto shaken by riots in 1965. Burnett grew up there. His film examines the community more than 10 years after the turmoil that held the headlines. The background of a black ghetto has been often exploited by the commercial cinema, but inevitably to cheap melodramatic ends. There is nothing of this in Burnett's honest, straightforward approach.

What he delivers is a sociological study on celluloid, free of the familiar trickeries. His protagonist is a sheep butcher who tries to instill in his children a sense of solidarity as protection. One sees the youngsters at their games and pranks, and the daily existence of the inhabitants. From revealing details the mood of the place and the people is conveyed, a mood of infinite sadness, stressed by a blues accompaniment. One is reminded of the Margaret Bourke-White and Ekinke Caldwell photographic album of a tour of the deep South, "You Have Seen Their Faces." It is similar in its uncompromising realism and ring of truth.

U.S. films devoted to the black experience have a curious history. King Vidor's "Hallelujah" and "Hearts in Dixie" both with all-black casts, made in the early talkie days, were pioneering works. In 1968, Sidney Poitier was found in a poll to be the most popular American actor (he might still be, had he not quit acting for direction), and in the 1970s a spate of comedies with black performers — "Cotton Comes to Harlem" and the like — proved to box-office tests.

"Killer of Sheep" may open a new chapter in the history of the genre with its firsthand, unadulterated information about black problems.

John Frankenheimer's "The Challenge," shot in Kyoto, is an especially violent melodrama, half gangster chase and half kung-fu acrobatics. The film (playing in Paris as "A Armes Egales") centers on a conflict between two brothers of warrior ancestry fighting for possession of two treasured family swords. One, sold for a carton of cigarettes to a GI after World War II, is discovered to be in California. A ne'er-do-well from Los Angeles is engaged to return the weapon to its owner. On arrival in Japan he finds himself menaced and undergoes samurai training to battle the guards of an ultramodern industrial complex, the enemy's stronghold.

The action and the tale are nightmarish delirium. Frankenheimer's sharp sense of cinematic methods enlivens the combat, which are of startling ferocity that will make hypersensitive spectators squirm. The acting company, save for Scott Glenn as the American messenger, is Japanese and there are instructive lectures on the use of ancient arms, though a machine gun might have been better protection under the circumstances. When it enters into savage fray, the film has contagious vigor and excitement, but there are some languid passages between these ensemble numbers.

Also from the Far East comes "Jaguar," a 1980 suspense thriller of the Manila underworld, the work of the Philippine director-author Lino Brocka. His scenario is water-tight and transparent, but there is brilliance to his creation of atmosphere, his nimble editing and his photographic technique. The leading younger filmmaker of his country, he has here, as always, a distinctive personal style.

Serge Leroy's "Legitimate Violence" appropriates the premise of Michael Winner's "Death Wish" and bungles it badly. It begins with an impressive explosion showing passengers in the Deauville railroad station being indiscriminately gunned down by a band of gangsters making a getaway. A man who loses his wife and daughter in the massacre is determined to bring the assassins to justice. Dissatisfied by the law's delay, he contemplates joining a self-defense league, but comes to regard its leader as a mad fanatic.

By this time, the basic situation has degenerated into commonplace movie mush with the discovery that the gangsters were puppets mastered by a nefarious official and the news that violence breeds violence. Claude Brasseur is the bereaved family man and there is an interesting characterization by Roger Planchon as the chieftain of the avenger-youself movement, but soon after its shock start the film becomes entangled in its unlikely subplot and argues its servicable basic situation out of its dramatic possibilities.

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Bernard Malamud's Nuclear Fable

(Continued from the back page)

1940 he entered Columbia University's graduate school, and after teaching high school at night for three years, took a sabbatical to publish his first novel, "The Magic Barrel," in many ways, I am a real child of the Depression. There was no money around, and until I could support my family, I didn't know what to do with my art. That's the force of my strength of obligation. I am in many ways a strong-willed man."

His son Paul, 34, an editor at the United States Information Agency in Washington, agrees: His father forbade television in the house until the late '50s to encourage Paul and his sister Janna to read. And he set an example of "incredible and absolutely consistent discipline," reading every night in his slow, methodical way, underlining frequently.

Malamud's work is infused with a belief in robust humor, and Paul Malamud says his father "has a Swiftian streak in him" which leads to the "kind of sardonic, satirical quality" apparent in "God's Grace."

His subjects are as protean as his themes are universal. In his baseball novel "The Natural" (1952), he limned the soulless rapacity of an all-American hero in a thickets of symbolism, then turned to the world of poor Jewish shopkeepers for realism in "The Assistant" (1957) and spare spiritual parables in his first story collection, "The Magic Barrel" (1958). "When 'The Assistant' and 'The

Magic Barrel' first appeared," says Philip Roth, "I was a young university instructor, and the originality of that imagination was a revelation to me and my friends. Malamud, like Bellow, was somebody we'd been waiting for."

"The Magic Barrel" earned Malamud the National Book Award, as did the Dostoyevskian pathos of "The Fixer" (1967), based on the infamous Russian Belletrist case of 1913. His evocation of Jewish dignity in the face of brutal anti-Semitism won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. "The Assistant" should have gotten a prize too," Malamud says. "But it was the same year that Cheever wrote 'The Wapshot Chronicle' and I don't think anybody even looked at 'The Assistant.' Still, the awards considerably strengthened my sense of my own worth and helped me to get into material I wouldn't have touched until then."

He changed subjects radically again in 1979 with "Dubin's Lives," about the middle-class and sexual longings of a bookish biographer whose obsession with D.H. Lawrence helps him rationalize an affair with a Benningtonese barefoot hippie named Fanny at the expense of his long marriage. The texture and structure were a

reversion to 19th-century forms, reflecting his admiration of George Eliot and Thomas Hardy; the themes self-exploratory.

However, despite his love of Russian and English 19th-century fiction, "my whole history as a writer is in connection much more with American literature than any other kind." In his realistic treatment of the morally ambivalent, he much resembles Hawthorne. Malamud is suddenly animated. "That's what Lionel Trilling said!" and he is abruptly up and padding toward a bookcase. "Let me just get it here."

Ann Malamud appears, leaning through the doorway to tell her husband her schedule for the afternoon. He nods, stops, and with the self-conscious formality of a man for whom no emotion comes cheap, says, "I realize how dependent I've become upon you, and I'm grateful for all you're doing. I'm not ashamed to say it."

"Oh well," she says, eyes down. "It's nothing. All in a day's work."

For a long, soft moment they look at each other, and then she gently closes the door. They have been married 37 years.

"Difficult Time"

Farrar, Straus and Giroux is only printing 30,000 copies of the novel, down 20,000 from the press run for "Dubin's Lives." Malamud is resigned. "It's a very sad, difficult time for writers," he says, and an author can easily become dispirited from "the sale of his books, competition from television and the decade made on him to produce the kind of books that will sell in droves." Publishers, he says, often require depressingly little: "I want more than that. I want the publisher to come to the writer with joy and respect and a sense of the miracles he's engaged in." No matter what the reviews may say. "There was a time," he says, "when I was too much concerned with what people were saying about my writing" and "I learned that I must throw reviewers off my back."

"But now," he says, and suddenly 30 years of discipline and hard-won pride are swelling his voice, lighting his eyes, "I've come to a point in my life — sacrificed my youth coming to it — where I know my work is strong."

U.K. Gallery Buys Poussin

The Associated Press

LONDON — A painting by Nicolas Poussin that was commissioned by Cardinal Richelieu, the chief minister of France under Louis XIII, has been bought by London's National Gallery for an undisclosed sum.

Art dealers estimated that the state art collection in Trafalgar Square paid about £1.3 million (\$2.2 million) for the work, called "The Triumph of Pan," which depicts pagan revelers. It is the 11th work by the artist now owned by the gallery.

The purchase was a private deal with the Dent-Brocklehurst family, which kept the painting at Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire, the home of King Henry VIII's sixth and last wife, Catherine Parr.

Poussin, a Frenchman, painted the picture in Rome and dispatched it to Paris in 1636. A companion piece, "The Triumph of Bacchus," is in the Atkins Museum in Kansas City.

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Dow Jones Averages

Ind	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
30 Ind	252.5	250.0	251.0	250.0	-1.5
30 Ind	332.0	330.0	331.0	330.0	-1.0

Standard & Poor's Index

Comp	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
Composite	124.0	123.0	123.5	123.0	-0.5
Industrial	124.0	123.0	123.5	123.0	-0.5
Financial	124.0	123.0	123.5	123.0	-0.5

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Ind	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
30 Ind	252.5	250.0	251.0	250.0	-1.5
30 Ind	332.0	330.0	331.0	330.0	-1.0

Market Summary, Sept. 27

Market	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
NYSE	252.5	250.0	251.0	250.0	-1.5
AMEX	332.0	330.0	331.0	330.0	-1.0

AMEX Stock Index

Ind	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
30 Ind	252.5	250.0	251.0	250.0	-1.5
30 Ind	332.0	330.0	331.0	330.0	-1.0

NYSE Index

Ind	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
30 Ind	252.5	250.0	251.0	250.0	-1.5
30 Ind	332.0	330.0	331.0	330.0	-1.0

NYSE Most Active

Ind	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
30 Ind	252.5	250.0	251.0	250.0	-1.5
30 Ind	332.0	330.0	331.0	330.0	-1.0

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
250	250.0	250.0	250.0				250	250.0	250.0	250.0				250	250.0	250.0	250.0			
251	251.0	251.0	251.0				251	251.0	251.0	251.0				251	251.0	251.0	251.0			
252	252.0	252.0	252.0				252	252.0	252.0	252.0				252	252.0	252.0	252.0			
253	253.0	253.0	253.0				253	253.0	253.0	253.0				253	253.0	253.0	253.0			
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 12)

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Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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Tel: (212) 752.3890.
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Gold Markets Sept. 27

	A.M.	P.M.	Closes
Hong Kong	414.00	414.00	—23.25
Singapore	414.50	—	—23.25
London (12.5 Lm)	417.75	419.00	—23.25
Zurich	418.00	—	—23.25
Paris	414.25	413.75	—23.25
Amsterdam	414.25	—	—23.25

Official release for London, Paris and Amsterdam, based on London price for 100 grams of 999.9 fine gold.
 Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y. Market & Harmon, U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Nov.	Feb.	May
400	26.05-30.00	—	—
400	15.00-19.00	26.00-30.00	—
400	10.00-12.00	14.00-20.00	—
400	—	14.00-20.00	26.00-30.00
400	—	—	26.00-30.00
200	—	—	26.00-30.00

COM 41.40-41.50

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Reply in confidence with credentials by October 27 to Mr. Higgins, CCS COMMUNICATION CORP., 633 Third Ave., New York, NY 10017.

London Commodities Sept. 27

Flowers in sterling per metric ton.
 Silver in sterling per metric ton.

	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Nov.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jan.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Mar.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
May	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jul.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Sep.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Nov.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jan.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Mar.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
May	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jul.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Sep.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Nov.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jan.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Mar.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
May	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jul.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Sep.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Nov.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jan.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Mar.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
May	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jul.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Sep.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Nov.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jan.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Mar.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
May	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jul.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Sep.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Nov.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jan.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Mar.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
May	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jul.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Sep.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Nov.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jan.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Mar.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
May	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jul.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Sep.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Nov.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Jan.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50
Mar.	90.25	90.25	90.45	90.50

مركز من الشغل

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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New York Times Service

The \$82.9 million of new orders placed in August was 22 percent below July's rate and 61 percent below that of August 1981, the association said Sunday. But shipments of new machine tools rose slightly during the month, the association said. August's total of \$257.2 million was 3 percent above July's rate, although it was 21 percent below August 1981.

James A. Gray, the association's president, said the August order rate was "hardly heartening to our recession-beleaguered industry." But he noted that machine tool makers were somewhat encouraged by activity at the International Machine Tool Show in Chicago, which closed Sept. 17.

He said that while attendance at the trade show was below 1980's record, the association was impressed with the turnout of 96,000, which he called "remarkable in light of the economy." Mr. Gray said the trade show was evidence of "a high level of interest in the technology and the productivity offered by modern machine tools. Unfortunately, the state of the economy is dictating reluctance on the part of otherwise eager machine tool buyers."

At the end of August, the industry's backlog stood at \$1.7 billion, representing about seven months of work at current shipment rates.

12 Month			High Low		Stk.	High Low		Class	Gr/Inv
High	Low	Stk.	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Price	Quoted
238 1/2	238	7	Wester	4.40		133	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2-90
179 1/2	179	50	WorWor		41	66	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2-90
227 1/2	227	10	WorWor		41	66	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2-90
174 1/2	174	10	WorWor		41	66	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2-90
227 1/2	227	10	WorWor		41	66	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2-90
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International Herald Tribune
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Sept. 24[illegible]

André Malraux



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SPORTS

The NFL Silent Sunday: No Fire and Plenty of Ice



Philadelphia Manager Pat Corrales, perhaps feeling the heat of the pennant race, was ejected from Sunday's game for arguing umpire Dutch Renner's ruling that outfielder George Yekovich trapped a line drive by the Mets' Ellis Valentine. The Phils lost, 6-4; any combination of St. Louis victories or Philadelphia losses totaling two will give the National League East title to the Cards.

Orioles Close In on Brewers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MILWAUKEE — Dennis Martinez pitched Baltimore to a 5-2 victory over the Brewers here Sunday, pulling the Orioles within two games of first-place Milwaukee in the American League's Eastern Division. The clubs have seven games left, including a four-game season-ending set at Baltimore beginning Friday night.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

In the eighth, Mike Caldwell (17-12) took the loss after winning his seven previous starts.
 Gorman Thomas hit his major league-leading 39th homer to stake Milwaukee to a 1-0 lead in the second inning, but Eddie Murray put a 1-2 pitch into the left-field bleachers to tie the score in the fourth. The Orioles went ahead in the fifth on singles by Rick Dempsey, Rich Dauer and Cal Ripken.

The Orioles added two runs in the ninth on a triple by Dauer, Murray's sacrifice fly, two walks and Dan Ford's third single of the game.

Rangers 7, Angels 5
 In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish hit a three-run home run and George Wright had three hits and

scored two runs to back the five-hit pitching of Charlie Hough and lead Texas past California, 7-5.

A's 5, Royals 4

In Oakland, California, reliever Dan Quisenberry gave up three straight two-out singles in the eighth, and the last one, by Mike Heath, delivered the run that defeated Kansas City for the A's, 5-4.

Indians 4, Tigers 3

In Detroit, Len Barker struck out nine batters through seven innings to notch his 14th victory and center fielder Rick Manning made a game-saving catch for the last out of the game as Cleveland defeated the Tigers, 4-3.

Twins 2, White Sox 1

In Chicago, Gary Gaetti homered and Bobby Castillo scattered five hits to lead Minnesota to a 2-1 verdict over the White Sox.

Red Sox 5, Yankees 2

In Boston, Jim Rice's seventh-inning triple scored Jerry Remy and lifted the Red Sox to a 5-2 triumph over New York.

Blue Jays 6, Mariners 2

In Seattle, Dave Stieb (16-14) pitched his league-leading 18th complete game and batterymate Buck Martinez drove in two runs with a homer and a single to spark Toronto to a 6-2 victory over the Mariners.

Giants 3, Dodgers 2

In the National League, in Los Angeles, San Francisco turned the Western Division race into a three-team dogfight by completing a three-game sweep of the Dodgers, 3-2. The victory moved the Giants into a second-place tie with Atlanta, a game behind Los Angeles. Darrell Evans' two-run home run highlighted the winners' three-run rally in the fifth.

Padres 3, Braves 2

In Atlanta, Joe Pittman singled home the tie-breaking run in the ninth to give San Diego a 3-2 squeaker over the Braves. Chris Chambliss homered for Atlanta.

Baseball Pennant Races

AMERICAN LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 W L Pct. GB
 Baltimore 84 57 .597 —
 Milwaukee 82 59 .580 2
 Detroit 81 60 .571 3
 Kansas City 79 62 .562 5
 Minnesota 78 63 .553 6
 Oakland 77 64 .544 7
 Seattle 76 65 .535 8
 Texas 75 66 .526 9
 Toronto 74 67 .517 10

WESTERN DIVISION
 W L Pct. GB
 Los Angeles 85 56 .604 —
 San Francisco 84 57 .597 1
 St. Louis 83 58 .590 2
 Cincinnati 82 59 .583 3
 Chicago 81 60 .576 4
 Houston 80 61 .569 5
 Philadelphia 79 62 .562 6
 Pittsburgh 78 63 .555 7
 San Diego 77 64 .548 8

AMERICAN LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 W L Pct. GB
 Milwaukee 92 43 .682 —
 Baltimore 91 44 .675 1
 Detroit 90 45 .668 2
 Kansas City 89 46 .661 3
 Minnesota 88 47 .654 4
 Oakland 87 48 .647 5
 Seattle 86 49 .640 6
 Texas 85 50 .633 7
 Toronto 84 51 .626 8

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 Texas 85 50 .633 7
 Toronto 84 51 .626 8

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